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The
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
 for RETAILER - WHOLESALER - MANUFACTURER

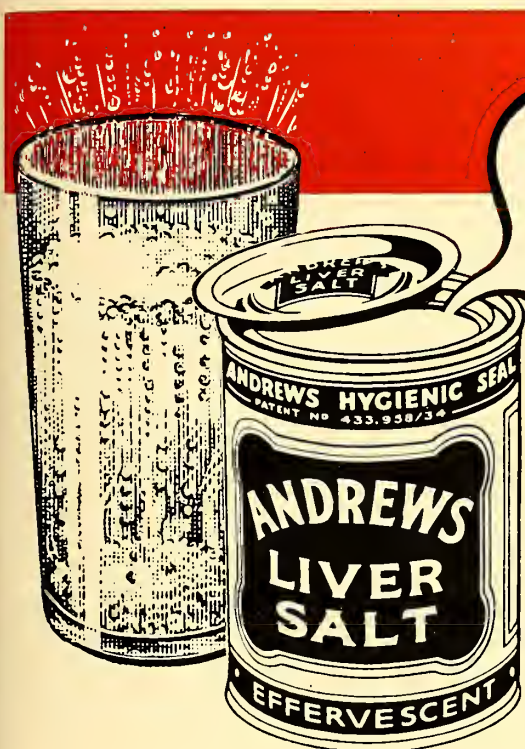
Established 1859

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Registered as a Newspaper

No. 3031
VOL. CXXVIII

MARCH 12, 1938

Annual Subscription (with
Diary) 20/- Single Copies 9d.

You can sell
 a lot of
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Andrews is a healthy line—an easy seller—a quick profit-maker. Everywhere sales are well on the up-grade because the strongly augmented Andrews advertising is making hosts of new customers daily.

Every national newspaper, all the leading provincial newspapers and the most widely read magazines and periodicals are carrying bigger and more frequent insertions, reinforced by the largest poster campaign ever undertaken for Andrews and supported by regular broadcasts from Radio Luxembourg.

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Spring Bonus—

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LIVER SALT

SCOTT & TURNER LTD., Andrews House, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

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*The Aspirin that
has set a new standard*

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ROYAL 3011 - 6111

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"Women are like butterflies", complained a well known perfumer recently, "they flit from flacon to flacon now choosing this, now that. How is a mere man to know what to stock?"

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HARLENE GOLDEN WAVE SET

THE perfect setting lotion especially prepared for fair hair. This clean and dainty preparation controls those straggling, untidy "wisps" of hair, creates deep, entrancing waves and keeps them "set" for long periods. In Two Sizes.

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Where the Scalp or Skin is tender and sore its remarkable soothing and healing agency is most efficacious. In Two Sizes.



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HAIR TOILET PREPARATIONS

HARLENE

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LOTION

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GOLDEN HAIR WASH

HARLENE CAMOMILE SHAMPOO

HARLENE HAIR CREAM

HARLENE SOAPLESS, BRUSHLESS
SHAVING CREAM

Through Five Royal Reigns the name of "HARLENE" has stood paramount and supreme, and the demand for these popular Hair Toilet Preparations continues to grow and grow and GROW!

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EDWARDS HARLENE LTD.

20-26 Lamb's Conduit St., London, W.C.1

ANY STICK TO BEAT A DOG flea
(CTENOCEPHALUS CANIS)



SUDDEN DEATH is the only recipe to deal with dog fleas, for a single one may carry 20 embryo tapeworms, waiting their chance to involve you in endless trouble and expense. Eliminate this risk of worms—87% of tapeworm infections are due to dog fleas—and the other risks as well, simply by following the

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2 TO PREVENT ROUNDWORMS—Spend thirty seconds once a day sprinkling his main meal with Cooper's Vitamin Ration, to give him vital elements he won't get any other way. A 1/6 tin lasts two months.

IF YOUR DOG HAS WORMS NOW, Cooper's Liquid Worm Remedy will rid him of the lot, tapeworms and roundworms, with as little distress and danger as may be. Then the Cooper Health Routine, faithfully followed, will prevent the need for repeated worming.

* This simple routine was devised and perfected by Cooper's own Research Bureau, which carries on the only research work done on these lines in this country. For any further information that will help you, please write as fully as you can to the Dog Remedies Department.

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6d and 1/3 sprinkler tins | 1/6, 2/9, and 4/6 | Small dogs 1/3, larger dogs 2/6 bottles
FROM ALL CHEMISTS AND DOG SHOPS

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DON'T YOU FEEL LIKE FLEA-SLAUGHTER yourself at the very sight of *Ctenocephalus canis*, reproduced here now in miniature from the 'Tailwagger' etc.? No difficulty about blotting him out—or making real money out of the process if you start a vet. counter with the Cooper Health Routine for mainstay. Quite small shops are turning over a steady £5 per week. Make a beginning yourself straightaway and remember that the Cooper Health Routine means three sales in one and nine times the profit in the year.



PULVEX VERMIN POWDER

6d and 1/3 sprinkler tins

COOPER'S VITAMIN RATION

1/6, 2/9, and 4/6

COOPER'S LIQUID WORM REMEDY

Small dogs 1/3, larger dogs 2/6 bottles

TRADE TERMS—less 33 1/3% and less 5% cash monthly

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NEW LINE!**

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THIS CHOCOLATE

is extremely palatable and is therefore a suitable addition to the dietary of diabetics . . . and because Cadbury's have unlimited facilities for laboratory research and the subsequent manufacture and marketing of such a product it sells at a very low price

- Further details and an analysis with a sample of this Special Chocolate will gladly be forwarded to anyone interested. Please write to . . .

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Bournville

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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd. (Derris Powders and Preparations)	7	Cephos, Ltd. (Headache Remedy, &c.) viii	Fennings, A. (Children's Cooling Powders)	Leader Page
Annis Medical Agency (Valuers, &c.) Col. Supp.		Chemical & Natural Products, Ltd. (Guitare Lipstick & Scrubbs' Cloudy Ammonia)	Fenton Manfg. Co., Ltd., The (Face Squares)	21
Armstrong Cork Co., Ltd. (Corks)	10	Chemical Workers' Union, The ..Col. Supp.	Ferris & Co., Ltd. (Nigroids)	x
Aspro, Ltd. (Aspro)	xii	Chemist & Druggist, The ..12, Leader Page	Fox, Samuel, & Co., Ltd. (Stainless Steel)	xiii
Association of Manufg. Chemists, Ltd. Col. Supp.		Cooper McDougall & Robertson, Ltd. (Vermin Powder, &c.)	Foyles Libraries, Ltd. (Books)	20
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd. (Wholesale Druggists)	Cover iv	Cooper, Son & Co., Ltd. (Cachets) ...	Freudentheil, Smith & Co. (Lofoten Cod Liver Oil)	24
Barker, R., & Son, Ltd. (Infants' Preservatives)	ix	Cossor, A. C., & Son (Thermometers), Ltd. (Clinical Thermometers)	Fromm, Herbert (Frommag "Spasit") ..	xvi
Bayer Products, Ltd. ('Luminal')	Leader Page	Coty (England), Ltd. (New Products)	Gale, Baiss & Co. Ltd. (Pharmaceutical Preparations, &c.)	vi
Bell, John, Hills & Lucas, Ltd. (Tin-Ox Tablets)	Leader Page	Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd. (Pills and Tablets, &c.)	Garfield Tea Co.	24
Benckiser, J. A. (Tartaric Acid, &c.) ...	iv	Croda, Ltd. (Olive Oil)	George, Ernest J., & Co. (Valuers, &c.) Col. Supp.	
Berk, F. W., & Co., Ltd. (Ephedrine Hydrochloride (Synthetic), &c.)	5	Crown Capsule Co. (Soluble Medicinal Capsules)	Graesser, N. H. (Phenol B.P. &c.) ...	iii
Blyton, Astley & Co., Ltd. (Lozenges, &c.)	24	Cunxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd. (Healo Skin Ointment)	Graesser Salicylates, Ltd. (Salicylates)	iii
Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd. (Tablets, Pills, &c.)	24		Graesser-Thomas, H. W., Ltd. (Aspirin "Fre-Flo")	Cover ii
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd. (Universal Fruit Saline)	i	Dominion Steel Corporation, Ltd. (Razor Blades)	Hackett, S. E. (Film Overstocks)	Col. Supp.
Burrough, James, Ltd. (S.V.R. for Tinctures)	Leader Page	Dudley & Co., Ltd. (Glass Counters) ...	Harris, Hart & Co., Ltd. (Epsom Salts, Glauber Salts, &c.)	ii
Burroughs Wellcome & Co. ('Tabloid' Brand Sulphonamide-P)	25	Edwards Harlene, Ltd. (Hair Toilet Preparations)	Harwoods Laboratories, Ltd. (Sero-calcin Tablets)	Leader Page
Cadbury Bros. (Diabetic Chocolate) ...	4	Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd. (Corner's Oils)	Hedley, T., & Co., Ltd. (Drene Shampoo)	22
Cartwright, W. B., Ltd. (Adrax Tablets)	6	Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. (Fine Chemicals, &c.)	Heward, R. H., & Co. (Surgical Appliances)	xv
		Ex-Lax, Ltd. (Chocolate Laxative) ...	Hewlett, C. J., & Son, Ltd. (Antiseptic Cream)	16
		Fairy Dyes, Ltd. (Morning Pride Shaving Cream)	Hill, Thos., Engineering Co. (Hull), Ltd. (Bottle Washing Machinery) ..	x
		Fassett & Johnson, Ltd. (Gauzband) ...		

(Continued overleaf)

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INDEX—cont.

Hobson, Trimble & Co., Ltd. (Feet Plasters, &c.)	24	Newball & Mason, Ltd. (Masona "Nightcap" Drink)	x	Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd. (Surgical Appliances, &c.)	xiv
Hubbuck, T., & Son, Ltd. (Oxide of Zinc)	iv	Old Strand Chemical & Drug Co., Ltd. (Pharmaceutical Chemicals, &c.)	24	Scott & Turner, Ltd. (Andrews Liver Salt)	Front Cover
Josephs, Philip, & Sons, Ltd. (Shop-fittings)	Col Supp.	Oliver, T. S. (Sales Consultant)	21	Scurr, C. A. (Optical Tuition)	20
King, J. C., Ltd. ("Empire" Show-cases)	8	Orridge & Co. (Valuers, &c.)	Col. Supp.	Sharplin, W. J., Ltd. (Stoppers)	10
Lennon, Ltd. (South African Agencies)	Cover iv	Parfumerie Guerlain (Perfumes)	1	Simpkin, A. L., & Co. Ltd. (Confectionery)	x
Levermore, A., & Co., Ltd. (Precipitated Chalk)	24	Perry & Hope, Ltd. (Phosphate of Soda)	24	Singleton & Cole, Ltd. (Tobacco, &c.)	Leader Page
Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd. (Halibut Liver Oil)	ix	Pifco, Ltd. (Sharpex Blade Stropper)	16	Smith, Martin H., Co. (Ergopiol)	v
McClure, Young & Co., Ltd. (Packed Goods, &c.)	19	Potter & Clarke, Ltd. (Wholesale Druggists)	23	Smith, T. & H., Ltd. (Alkaloids)	iii
Matthews, D., & Sons, Ltd. (Shop-fittings)	Col. Supp.	Premier Oil Extracting Mills, Ltd. ...	viii	Solazzi Liquorice	iv
Matthews & Wilson, Ltd. (Tablets, Pills, &c.)	ii	Prescott, A. (Cocoa Butter, &c.)	v	South of England College of Pharmacy	20
Maund, F., & Berg, E., Ltd. (Show-cases)	Col. Supp.	Prosit Products, Ltd. (Pine Bath-Cocktail)	16	Southalls (Birmingham), Ltd. (Sanitary Towels, &c.)	xiv, xv
May & Baker, Ltd. (Bismuth Carbonate, &c.)	17	Reynolds & Branson, Ltd. (Surgical Sundries)	24	Splendor, Ltd. (Tampax)	xv
Merz & Co., Ltd. (Patentex Contraceptive)	xiv	Riddell, Francis, Ltd. (Pag Hand Inhaler)	vi	Standard Synthetics, Ltd. (Pure Essential Oils, &c.)	Cover iv
Methylating Co., Ltd. (Methylated Spirits)	26	Roberts' Patent Filling Machine Co., Ltd.	20	Sterns, Ltd. (Oils, Petroleum)	vi
Molson Ionised Iodine Co., Ltd.	24	Rose, J. L., Ltd. (Pyrogallie Acid, &c.)	v	Surgical Hosiery Co., Ltd. (Elastic Hosiery)	xiv
Momand, D. S., Ltd. (Alka-Seltzer) ...	xi	Rouse Bros. (London), Ltd. (Packed Powders)	ix	Swales, T. (Dispensing Bottles)	x
Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd. (Chemicals)	Cover iii	Roussel Laboratories, Ltd. (Rubiazol, &c.)	v	Thornton & Ross, Ltd. (Sanident Denture Cleanser)	16
Moorgate Blade Co., Ltd. (Minora Bonus Offer)	9	Rowland, A., & Sons, Ltd. (Macassar Oil)	10	Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd. (Water Glass)	Leader Page
Mugford, Sydney H. (Schlick Dry Shavers)	18	Rudduck & Co. (Shopfittings)	viii, Col. Supp.	Tonicity Laboratories, Ltd. (Halmagon Tablets)	24
		Saville Perfumery, Ltd. (Mischieff Perfume Bonus)	14, 15	"Two Steeple" Original Record Syringes	24
		Savory & Moore, Ltd. (E.S.T.P. Martindale)	vii	Yestamin Co. (Dried Yeast Powder and Tablets)	24
				Zeal, G. H., Ltd. (Clinical Thermometers)	Cover iv



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National Seller*

*Rapidly
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Success*

"Non-stop" Publicity, growing demand, increasing profits. Three good reasons why "Adrax" Brand Treatment is the worthwhile display line in Kidney and Bladder remedies. Nationally advertised, sold to the public on a money back guarantee—**MADE BY THE MAKERS OF MOORLANDS**—your guarantee for sound marketing and continuous advertising support.

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TREATMENT
FOR THE
KIDNEYS & BLADDER





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StaffAllenS Derris Powder is tested and standardised to conform to the Warble Fly Order of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Derris Powder and Soap (also conforming to the Warble Fly Order) mixed ready to be diluted in the proportion of one lb. to one gallon of water. *Derris preparations include:—*

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DUSTS OF ALL STRENGTHS**

Detailed information on any of these preparations will be sent on request

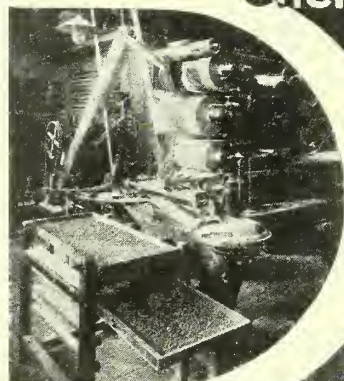
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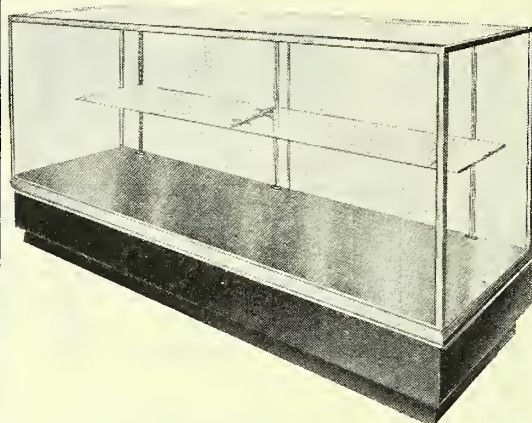


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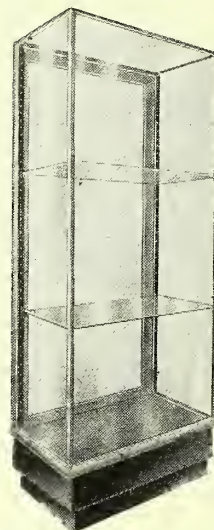
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This magnificent range of Showcases can be supplied with solid oak frames mounted on a polished black ebonised plinth or with mahogany frame mounted on a mahogany finish plinth. Glazed with new first quality drawn plate glass front, top and sides, with two frameless sliding doors at back, $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick polished edges. Interior fitted with standard bar and adjustable brackets and one row of plate glass shelves 12" wide.

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No. H4687	" "	6' "	× 3' "	× 2' "	£8.0.0



These handsome tallboy showcases can be supplied with solid oak frames mounted on a polished black ebonised plinth or mahogany frame mounted on a mahogany finish plinth. Glazed with new first quality drawn plate glass front, top and sides, $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick, with a hinged glass door at back. Interior fitted with tapped bar and adjustable brackets and two plate glass shelves.

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TERMS AND CONDITIONS

2½% cash. Orders may be placed with your usual Wholesaler, but in every instance the bonus blades will be sent carriage paid direct by Moorgate Blade Co. Ltd. The bonus terms will apply to repeat orders. Only orders received between March 7th and April 2nd, 1938, both dates inclusive, can be accepted under bonus terms. The Company reserve the right to refuse any order and to approve the Wholesaler. Retailers should make sure that Bonus Blades due to them are received on or before April 9th, 1938, as no applications can be entertained after that date.

EXTRA PROFIT FOR EVERY RETAILER

Here is the opportunity for every retailer to stock up on the most advantageous terms with Minora—the reliable penny blade that brings repeat business.

Look at the terms of this Minora bonus scheme, then act. ACT NOW, and remember the bolder your order, the larger your profit.

THE OFFER

18 blades free with every order for 1 gross blades.

You order 1 gross blades, costing 8/- selling retail for	12/-
You receive bonus of 18 blades selling retail for	1/6
Your total cash return is	<u>13/6</u>

YOUR PROFIT IS 5/6 ON OUTLAY OF 8/- = 68.75%.

MOORGATE BLADE CO. LTD., Finsbury Pavement House, 120 Moorgate, London, E.C.2

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NEW
6d.
TUBE**



MAKES NEW RECORD SALES

It's the same efficient brushless shaving cream in a new size pack. It's handy—its price is so conveniently right for the public that Morning Pride still marches ahead to new record sales. Include the new 6d. size with your next order, display it on your counter and see your sales fly higher and higher.

*FREE ! For your own personal satisfaction
send for trial sample FREE on application
to the distributors.*

MORNING PRIDE

THE RAZOR READY BRUSHLESS SHAVING CREAM

PRODUCT OF FAIRY DYES LTD., PHARMACEUTICAL DEPT.

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IT PROMOTES THE
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AND LONG DE-
LAYS BALDNESS.

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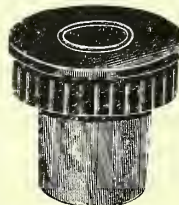
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Armstrong's

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KINGSBURY, LONDON, N.W.9.

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BAKELITE MOULDINGS
COMPACTE COSMETIC & ROUGE BOXES



*200 Varieties
Any Colour.*

A suitable Composition Stopper will enhance the selling value of your package. Let us fit your Bottles and quote you.



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Middle Lane Works, Hornsey, LONDON, N.8

Coty
FAMOUS PERFUMERS
present 4 new products
with their selling points

**COTY NON-DRYING
FOUNDATION LOTION**

*In 2 shades — Naturelle (for fair skin) —
Gitane (for brunette or as a base for suntan
make-up)* **Retail Price 2/6**

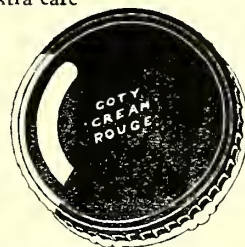


At last. Here is the new *non-drying* Foundation Lotion. Specially good for dry skins. Low price makes it easily best value in market for women who prefer lotion to cream. *Good selling points* : — It does not "vanish" into pores, but spreads evenly over whole face. Makes an excellent powder base — prevents chapping. Subdues high natural colour. Guards pores against dust and dirt.

COTY CREAM ROUGE

*In 6 shades — Moyen, Capucine,
Fonce, Vif, Invisible, Saturne*
Retail Price 2/-

Already a brilliant success. This smart little oyster pink box with maroon lid makes an attractive display — sells quickly. For the woman who takes extra care with her make-up. Gives a healthy, more natural glow to cheeks. Rich and creamy. Works thoroughly into skin. Easy to use.



**COTY AVOCADO
SHAVING STICK**

In smart white vulcanite case. A sure sale to women as well as men as present for husbands and brothers. Contains Avocado oil which penetrates to the bottom of pores, cleaning skin and preventing blackheads. Soft rich lather. Retail price 1/6d. Also good market for refills supplied in cartons. Retail price 1/-.



**COTY
DR. BUSQUET LOTION**

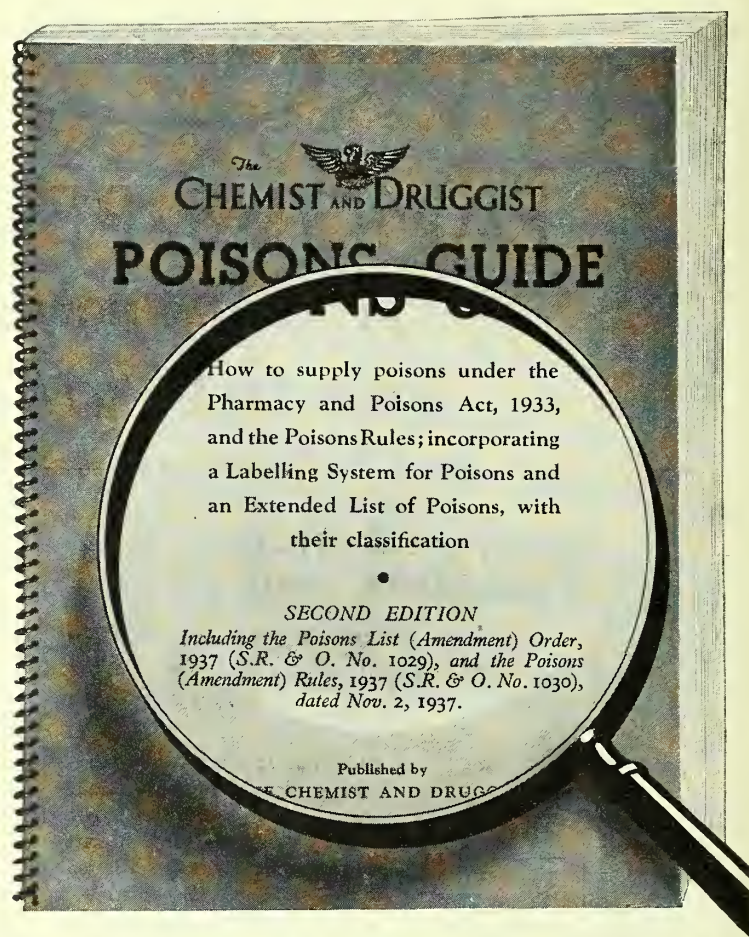
Something different in hair tonic. A smart bairdressing you can safely recommend to anyone inclined to baldness. Invented by French scientist. Its special properties destroy germs and parasites in scalp — increase growth of hair. A cure for dandruff and dry scalps. In 2 varieties — greasy and non-greasy. In 2 sizes — retail price 2/6d. & 4/6d.



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It has been revised to include all changes in Poisons legislation up to December 31, 1937



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FINE CHEMICALS

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IN FULL RANGE

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(SCALES AND GARNETS)

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OF FINE APPEARANCE
DISSOLVING TO
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Evans Sons Lescher & Webb Ltd.

Liverpool & London

SAVILLE'S EASTER BONUS

SWIFT ON THE HEELS OF THEIR AMAZING
TOP HAT TRIUMPH—SAVILLE ANNOUNCE
another great success!

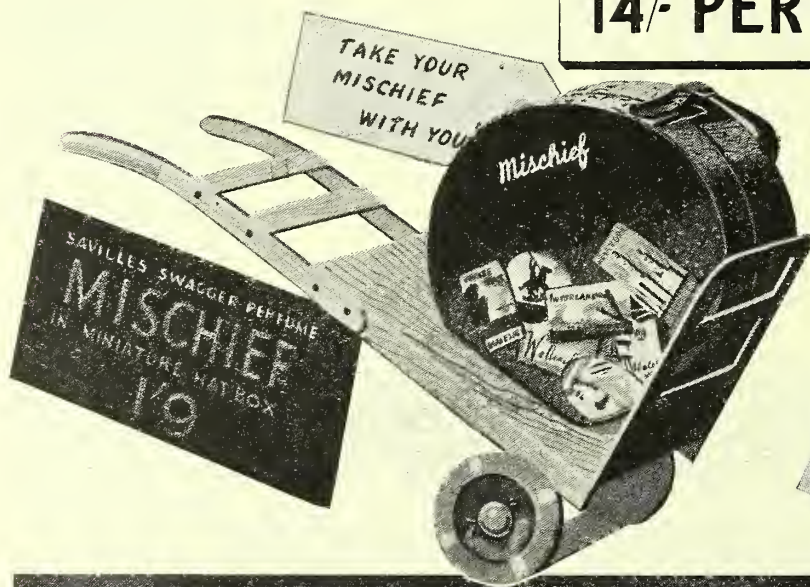
Miniature **LADIES'**
HAT BOX

Right in the triumphant "Top Hat" tradition. A perfect miniature replica of a Lady's Hat-box, complete with adjustable sling-handle, catch and exciting and fashionable travel-labels! Inside nestles one of the famous flasks of "MISCHIEF" set in lustrous white silk. The launch of this delightful novelty has been made in ample time for every chemist to secure full stocks for Easter Trade! Easter is the first great "going away" holiday of the year and here is a "luggage" novelty to match the feeling of the times! Intriguing Novelty-Display-Cards make the original display of the Hat-box an easy



matter. Note especially the Porter's Truck Card shown below—on which the Hat-box is placed for show. The smallest—yet the most original display ever devised for the chemist's crowded counter.

14/- PER DOZEN 1/9 RETAIL



BACKED BY THESE BRILLIANT SHOWCARDS

READY NOW—CLOSES APRIL 9

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

to replenish your stocks of the standard packs of "JUNE" and "MISCHIEF" to your own assortment, including—of course—the NEW LADY'S HAT BOX, and the FAMOUS TINY TOPPER which is now supplied both in WHITE AND BLACK, all on the following liberal bonus terms:—

OFFER NO. 1 Orders value £3 will receive a Bonus of $4 \times \frac{1}{3}$ size "JUNE" or "MISCHIEF" Perfume free, and 1 extra $\frac{1}{3}$ size "JUNE" or "MISCHIEF" Perfume free for each unit of 15/- over £3 up to £5.

OFFER NO. 2 Orders value £5 will receive a Bonus of $8 \times \frac{1}{3}$ size "JUNE" or "MISCHIEF" Perfume free, and 1 extra $\frac{1}{3}$ size "JUNE" or "MISCHIEF" Perfume free for each unit of 12/6 over £5 up to £10.

OFFER NO. 3 Orders value £10 will receive a Bonus of $20 \times \frac{1}{3}$ size "JUNE" or "MISCHIEF" Perfume free, and 1 extra $\frac{1}{3}$ size "JUNE" or "MISCHIEF" Perfume free for each unit of 10/- in excess of £10.

NOTE: THESE OFFERS DEFINITELY CLOSE ON APRIL 9th, 1938.

WINDOW DISPLAY: The Bonus offered above is conditional upon your undertaking to make a window display of Saville Perfumery for at least 14 days during the Easter period. Attractive Showcards will be included with every order for this purpose.

DISCOUNTS: In addition to the above Bonus, these orders are entitled to 5% discount for window display and a further 5% for cash with order (if desired).



UNIQUE DISPLAY CARD SHOWING BOTH "TINY TOPPERS"!

SAVILLE PERFUMERY LTD., WATFORD, HERTS.

'Sanident' will sell even easier now

TR 51



Every assistance in sales aids is given to the stockist of "Sanident." Various show material is available as required.

An attractive new package and a larger bottle, holding 30% more Sanident, will undoubtedly increase the already large sales of this modern denture cleanser. More and more Chemists are stocking Sanident for its excellent value and pronounced efficiency. Now it is bigger value than ever—without any diminution in quality.

Sanident is definitely antiseptic and contains no acids or abrasives to harm the composition of the dentures. It can be recommended with every confidence as a thorough cleanser. Each "first sale" makes a regular user. Sanident offers a generous profit to the Chemist, too—6d. on every bottle sold.

SANIDENT

Regd

1 1/3

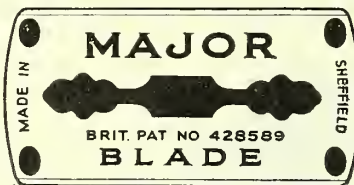
TRADE PRICE:
9/- per dozen

RETAIL

THORNTON & ROSS LTD., Linthwaite, HUDDERSFIELD

SOMETHING NEW FOR CHEMISTS

Retail
1d.
each



Retail
4
for
4d.

The Slotted "Major" Blade fits
Three-peg and Bar-Type Razors.

SAMPLE AND TERMS FROM—

DOMINION STEEL CORPN., LTD.
FLEET WORKS, QUEEN'S ROAD, SHEFFIELD, 2

FOR FAST SALES and big profits



Stock up "PIFCO" Sharpex Razor Blade Strippers. They sell on sight, being nationally advertised. For economy and clean shaving, Sharpex Strippers are unequalled. 2s. each. For trade discount apply to—

PIFCO LTD., Watling Street, Manchester
London Office: 150 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2

PROSIT

NATURAL PINE BATH COCKTAIL

Refreshing to mental or physical fatigue, helps rheumatism
20 oz. Beakers 20/- 8 oz. Bottles 10/-
PROSIT PRODUCTS LTD., 20 Back of THE PANTILES...
TUNBRIDGE WELLS

ANTISEPTIC CREAM FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION

Invaluable for Protecting the Skin, rendering it soft and supple.
Useful either as a Day or Night Cream.

In white pots, with aluminium or bakelite caps, black and red labels.

1-oz. 8/6 per doz. pots. 2-oz. 15/- per doz. pots. 4-oz. 25/- per doz. pots

Attractive Show Card FREE.

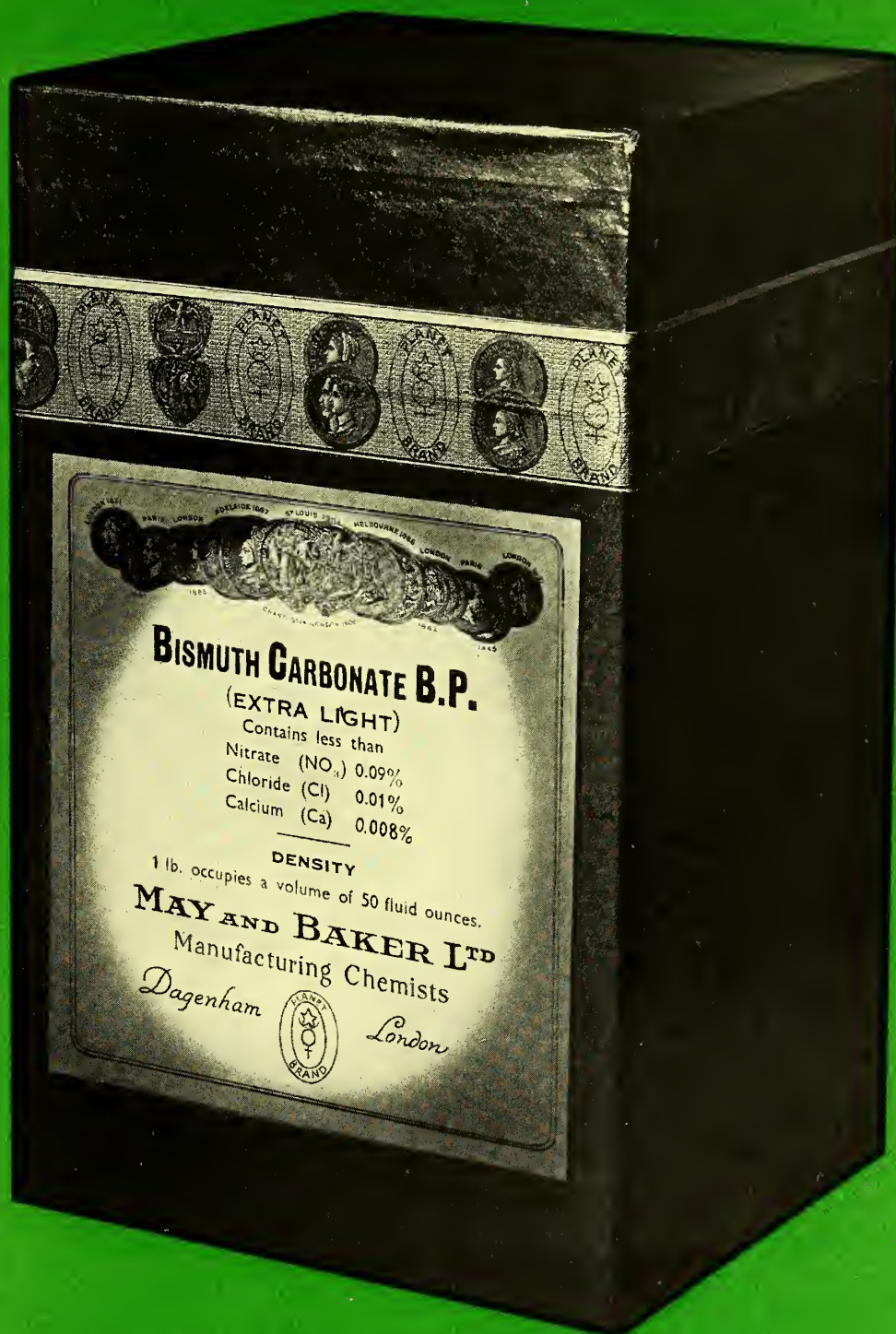
CHEMIST'S OWN NAME AND ADDRESS PRINTED FREE ON 3 DOZEN.

MANUFACTURED BY

C. J. HEWLETT & SON, LTD., 35/42 Charlotte St., London, E.C.2

Dispense **BISMUTH MIXTURE**

For DIGESTIVE TROUBLES IN ADULTS AND CHILDREN



For guaranteed purity and uniform whiteness and bulk
always specify:—**BISMUTH CARBONATE B.P.**
MAY & BAKER Ltd. Dagenham

SCHICK'S SUCCESS WILL BE GREATER STILL — ARE *You* PARTICIPATING ?



**SCHICK
WAS FIRST
SCHICK IS FIRST**

RETAILERS everywhere have been quick to appreciate Schick's great profit-making potentialities. Expressed in figures, this appreciation meant that, in 1937, over 25,000 Schick Dry Shavers were sold in this country—a remarkable quantity, when it is considered that a Schick costs 3 guineas and that it takes from two to three weeks for the skin to become accustomed to its peculiar cutting action. The public—notoriously conservative in its habits—immediately voiced its approval of this new and revolutionary shaving method.

Early 1938 sales indicate an even greater conversion to Schick Dry Shaving, and with the Spring advertising campaign just launched, there is every reason to expect an ever-increasing sale.

Don't miss the "large-profit" business that this "easy-to-sell" line offers.

SCHICK ADVERTISING NOW APPEARING IN NATIONAL NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

Advertising commenced this week, and will appear during the peak selling periods of the year. Display Schick—and tie up with this compelling campaign. Full details of display material, leaflets and many other sales aids gladly sent on request.



Here, greatly reduced, are some of the advertisements from the Schick series now appearing.

ALL ENQUIRIES TO SYDNEY H. MUGFORD (Sole Distributor for G.B.)
273 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1 Phone: **REGENT 2421**

Schick Dry Shaver Inc., has no connection with the Magazine Repeating Razor Co., which manufactures and sells the Schick Injector Razor.



GUITARE LIPSTICK — a product of the Paris house — Valdor, has met with enormous success in France and other Continental countries. It is now available for the English market and discerning women will realise that GUITARE fills a long-felt need in the cosmetic world. GUITARE is so different it has no real competition! Be ready to supply the demand which will be created **FOR YOU** by our heavy National Advertising, commencing in second half of April 1938, including

Daily Mirror	Vogue
Evening Standard	Woman
Sunday Pictorial	Woman's Illustrated
Tatler	Woman's Own

Picturegoer

Write to Sole Distributors for U.K. for full details:—

CHEMICAL & NATURAL PRODUCTS LIMITED, (Dept. CD/1)
Thames House, Queen Street Place, E.C.4.

ATTRACTIVE RANGE OF SHOW MATERIAL AVAILABLE

SPECIAL BONUS OFFER for One Month

Available to 19th April, 1938, only. We are offering a special bonus of an extra 10% discount on the trade price to all retailers placing an order direct with us for GUITARE LIPSTICK, to a minimum net value of £2. Chemical & Natural Products Ltd., Thames House, Queen St. Place, E.C.4



GUITARE

indelible — natural — traceless

THE EARLY CHEMIST CATCHES THE SPRING!

and this is going to be a record year for:
**HEALTH SALTS, CITRATE OF
MAGNESIA, SULPHUR TAB-
LETS, CORDIALS, OLIVE OIL,
Etc.**

As premier packed drug house in the trade, we can say very definitely that these are the lines that bring the profits.

The first seasonable spring window show in each district attracts most trade.

We can help you more than you realise.

THIS WEEK'S GUINEA GOES TO—
a NON-CUSTOMER and out of Great Britain: Mr. W. J. FARMER, M.P.S.N.I., R.D.P.S.I., Whiteabbey, Belfast.



Customer: "You are very young to be left in charge of a chemist's shop. Have you a diploma?"
Assistant: "No, Sir, but we have a preparation of our own that is just as good."



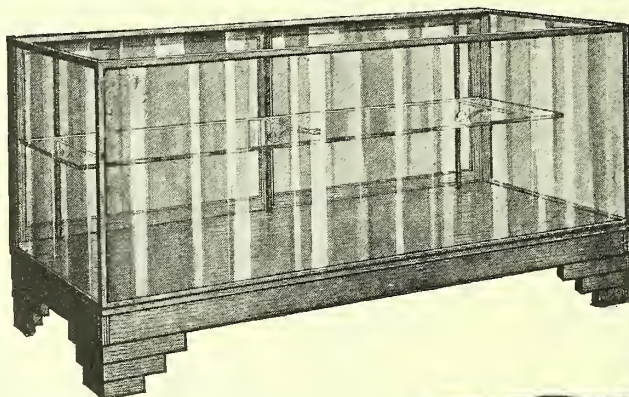
Of Course!

All jokes are judged purely on merit, whether you have an account with us or not.

They must, however, come from a proprietary pharmacist.

McClure, Young

AND COMPANY LIMITED
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
90 STANDARD ROAD, N.W.10 Phone: Willesden 3733-4



Increase your SALES— with these Glass Counters

No. CDF 5260 R Glass Counter. 6 ft. long \times 3 ft. high \times 2 ft. deep. Glazed $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. drawn plate glass, sliding glass doors at back. One row of 12 in. glass shelves. Polished Light Oak. £8.15.0. Mahogany finish. £9.0.0.

Send for our Catalogue No CD 1755/1810.

Gladly Supplied on Graduated Payment Terms

No. CDF 5283 R Quickserving Counter. Fitted 20 trays, each with glass front. Drawn plate glass throughout. 6 ft. long \times 3 ft. high \times 2 ft. deep. Polished Light Oak £14.10.0. Mahogany finish £14.15.0.

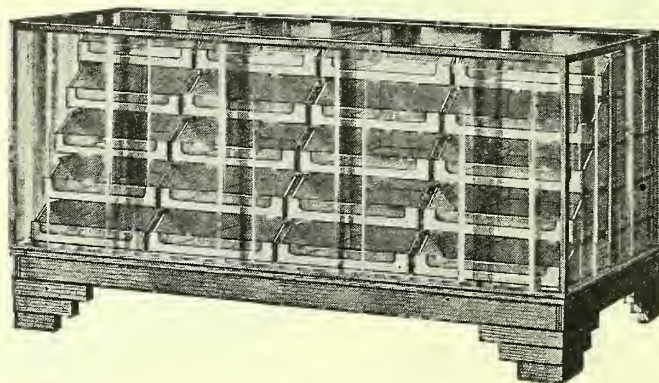
Fully illustrated list No. CD 1755 of Display Stand Showcases etc., free on request.

DUDLEY & COMPANY LTD.
HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N.7

Holloway Showrooms:
451 HOLLOWAY ROAD, N.7

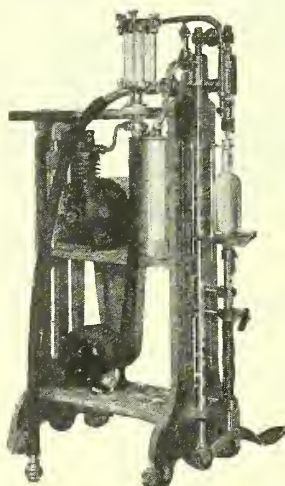
'Phone: Archway 4221 (10 lines)

City Showrooms: 65 FORE STREET, E.C



— Carriage Extra —

ROBERTS' PATENT "LEO" VACUUM FILLER



for Glass, Stone,
and Tin Bottles.
Fills all sizes from
drachm to quart—
long, short or
sprinkler neck.

Clean and Rapid
No Over Filling
Broken Bottles
Rejected

Easy to Clean
Self Rinsing

WRITE FOR
PARTICULARS

Roberts' Patent Filling Machine
Company Limited

33 Roundcroft Street, Bolton, Lancashire

Makers of every description of Bottle Filling and Shallow
Jar and Tin Filling Machine for the Chemists' use
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

FOYLES

Twopenny Libraries

Full particulars of this profitable sideline from:
Foyles Libraries Ltd., 119-125 Charing Cross Rd., London, W.C.2
Telephone: Gerrard 5660 (14 lines)

OPTICAL TUITION

FOR THE

S.M.C., B.O.A. and N.A.O. DIPLOMA Examinations

Particulars:—

C. A. SCURR, F.S.M.C., F.B.O.A., F.N.A.O., F.I.O., F.C.O., M.P.S.

50 HIGH STREET, BARNET, LONDON, N.

THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Principal—H. LUCAS, Ph.C., F.C.S.

"THE SCHOOL FOR SUCCESS"

This College affords systematic instruction in the
subjects for the Preliminary Scientific and
Qualifying Examinations.

Revision courses start every three months; fee 10 guineas.
"Once a week" classes for Part I are held each Wednesday,
2-8.30 p.m., fee 2 guineas per term.

For all particulars, entry form, etc. apply THE PRINCIPAL—
186 CLAPHAM RD., LONDON, S.W.9. Phone: REL. 2037.

FACE SQUARES

BY FENTON

HONEST VALUE



No. 984



No. 986



No. 987



No. 981

(Patent Display Stand)

UNIQUE DISPLAY

★ THE FAMOUS FOUR

PUREFACT MODERN No. 986. SOLID COLOURS, DAINTY ASSORTMENT, 12×11½ - - - 4/- Doz.
 " " **No. 987.** ALL WHITE, OVERLOCKED IN COLOUR, 12×11½ - - - 3½ Doz.

Both above Patterns packed each in cellophane. 1 dozen on Patent Display Stand

PUREFACT COUNTY No. 981. SPECIAL SOFT FINISH, PASTEL DESIGNS, 11½×11½ - - - 4/- Doz.
 " **DE LUXE No. 984.** LUXURY LARGE SQUARE, WHITE AND COLOURED BORDER, 14×14 - - - 5/- Doz.

Both above Patterns packed each in cellophane. 1 dozen in Display Carton.

ORDER THROUGH YOUR WHOLESALE

A sample selection from our wide range of squares at all prices, sent with pleasure.

THE FENTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office and Showroom: 13 Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4

Factories: London and Lancs.

Phone: CENTRAL 9836 (6 lines)

a. b. c. GAUZBAND

A new type
cohesive gauze
bandage,

**SELF
STERILISING**

Antiseptic and
germicidal

The finest bandage of its kind in the world.



GAUZBAND is an absolutely pure white sterilised gauze bandage which remains sterile even after removal from the package.

It does not stick to the skin, hair or clothing, but sticks only to itself—hence the term PAINLESS BANDAGE.

DOCTORS WILL RECOMMEND GAUZBAND — LOOK TO YOUR STOCKS.

Retail prices are:

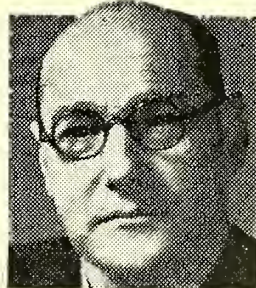
1 in. x 6 ft. 6d. 1 in. x 15 ft. 1/- 1 in. x 45 ft. 2/-

Write for details of larger sizes and informative leaflet to
Sole Distributors for Great Britain:

FASSETT & JOHNSON LTD.

86 Clerkenwell Road,
LONDON, E.C.1.

My Services cost nothing!



Sales problems, which seem insoluble to men who have had to live with them for years, are often capable of solution by a trained expert who looks at them objectively. My job in life is to overcome sales problems, national or local, and many outstanding successes are the measure of my ability. My services cost nothing, for I invariably bring much more than my fee with me. A preliminary consultation places you under no obligation. Please write or 'phone me, making an appointment.

READ WHAT OTHERS SAY

"You increased the number of the Company's accounts at least thirty-fold."

"Your system brought results beyond the capacity of our works' production."

"Your achievement marks a milestone in this business."

"Your advice certainly saved us some thousands of £'s."

T. S. OLIVER

HIGHPOINT, NORTH HILL, N.6 Mountview 4204

THE TRUTH ABOUT SHAMPOOS

drene IS BENEFICIAL TO THE HEALTH OF THE HAIR AND SCALP

As a perfectly neutral soapless shampoo, **drene** is mild and harmless when applied to the human body, and can even be taken internally with complete safety! Extensive tests by our own Trichologists and Medical Staff, and by other qualified independent doctors, have shown that this is true.

From these tests the following remarkable facts have emerged:—

***drene** lather is so mild that if a little lather gets in the eye it does not smart as soap does.*

*Pads soaked in concentrated **drene** have been clamped on to the most sensitive parts of the human body for many hours with no ill-effects.*

The most delicate hair and scalp is therefore completely safe with **drene**.



OLD WAY—hair dull. Unattractive, covered with "lime film" that will very soon turn perceptibly sour.

drene WAY—No "lime film" left to cloud the beauty of the hair. The natural colour of the hair is revealed in its true beauty for the first time

But **drene** is more than just a safe shampoo. The mild, gentle, penetrating lather of **drene**—five times more lather than soap—completely cleanses the hair and scalp of all dirt, grime, dust, perspiration and dandruff, together with any sticky deposits of lime scum left by previous soap shampoos. After a **drene** shampoo the hair and scalp can "breathe" freely, the pores of the scalp function normally and the sebaceous glands can perform their natural work.

Medical men have used **drene** with the greatest success in many cases of severe scalp disease, where complete and utter cleanliness is the first step towards a cure. **drene** is not only safe, it is actually beneficial to the health of hair and scalp.

The important subject of hair and scalp health is fully dealt with in an interesting booklet entitled, "The Truth About the Shampoo Business," published by Thomas Hedley & Co., 18, Queen's Lane, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Write for a free copy to-day.

THOMAS HEDLEY & COMPANY, LTD.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE AND MANCHESTER

JUST A REMINDER !**Have you tried "Potter's" ?**

IF YOU ARE A BUYER OF LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES
OF THE UNDERMENTIONED PREPARATIONS YOU WILL
DO WELL TO ASK US FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES:—

APIOL, B.P.C. LIQUID—GREEN	INSECT POWDER OWN GRINDING from closed Dalmation Flowers
CLOVE OIL 90% Eugenol. Distilled at our works from finest Zanzibar Cloves	ODOFORM, B.P. POWDER, PRÆCIP. or CRYSTAL
CITRATES POTASS. CIT. SODÆ CIT. FERRI ET AMMON. CIT.	JALAP RESIN, B.P.C.
Ferri et Ammon Cit., B.P. IN FINE SCALES OR GRANULES <i>Remains clear when dispensed with Mag. Sulph.</i>	ESSENTIAL OILS ENGLISH DISTILLED or IMPORTED
EUGENOL and ISOEUGENOL	OIL OF NUTMEG, B.P. OUR OWN DISTILLATION
Ext. Cascara Sag., B.P. GRAN. for tablet makers	OIL OF CROTON, B.P. OUR OWN PRESSING
EXT. FILICIS, B.P. OLEO-RESIN MALE FERN	SCAMMONY RESIN, B.P. LUMP or POWDER
ERGOT. PRÆP., B.P. AND OTHER ERGOT PREPARATIONS	TEREBENE, B.P.
EXTRACTS SOLID, POWDER or FLUID	POWDERED DRUGS

Potter and Clarke, Ltd.,

60-64, ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.1

'Phone : BISHopsgate 4761 (6 lines)

'Grams : Horehound, Phone, London

77, DANTZIC STREET, MANCHESTER, 4

'Phone : BLAckfriars 1734

'Grams : Horehound, Manchester

PRECIPITATED CHALK

LIGHTEST—MEDIUM—DENSE.

And All Other Grades To Suit Every Purpose.

Prepared Chalk B.P. and Powdered Tale.

'Phone: Mansion House 7300. Tel. Add.: "Leermore, Phone, London."

A. LEVERMORE & CO. LTD.

110 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

ABC Codes.
6th Edition

"TWO STEEPLE"



ORIGINAL RECORD SYRINGES

THE BEST HYPODERMIC AND SERUM SYRINGES

Prompt repair service by
immediate exchange

"Perfecta" Injection Needles
Sterilizable in a Flame

Obtainable from leading wholesalers everywhere

TRIBASIC PHOSPHATE of SODA

FREE RUNNING WHITE POWDER

Price and sample on application to:

PERRY & HOPE LIMITED

NITSHILL - - GLASGOW

**PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS
ALKALOIDS, ESSENTIAL OILS**

L. ADRENALIN B.P.

(Natural and Synthetic)

OLD STRAND CHEMICAL AND DRUG CO. LTD.

PHONE: HOL. 6093 AUDREY HOUSE: ELY PLACE: LONDON: E.C.1

For all grades of
SAMPLES & PRICES for
prompt delivery write:

CRODA LTD

GOOLE - YORKS

Phone: Rawcliffe 40 & 41. Grams: Croda, Goole.

LONDON OFFICE:
BURNLEY HOUSE,
N.W.10



Are you stocking

YESTAMIN?

Dried Yeast in its most concentrated and most convenient form—powder and tablets. Generous terms and good discounts. Write today to:
The YESTAMIN CO. (The English Grains Co. Ltd.) Shobnall Rd. Burton-on-Trent

FINEST PURE LOFOTEN—COD LIVER OIL

BRÖDR AARSÆTHER A/S AALESUND, NORWAY

Guaranteed to comply with the requirements of the B.P.
Government Certificate of Control accompanies each shipment

Sole Agents for U.K. (excepting Scotland)

FREUDENTHEIL, SMITH & CO.

21 MINING LANE, LONDON, E.C.3 Established 1826

Tel. Add.: "Freudenruf."

Tel. No.: Mansion House 6600

IONIZED IODINE

(MOLSON BRAND)

Obtainable from the usual wholesalers or the makers

MOLSON IONIZED IODINE CO. Ltd.

34 C, GABRIEL'S HILL, MAIDSTONE

From the usual Wholesalers or direct—

Hobson's Choice

FEET POWDERS

HOBSON, TRIMBLE & CO. LTD.

Union House, Bridge Street, Leeds.

HALMAGON

BRAND

AN ALL THE YEAR ROUND SELLER

TABLETS

3/6 Size, 31/6 per Doz. 1/- Trial Tube, 9/- per Doz.

Family Economy Box (15 Tubes) 7/11. Retail 10/6.

P.A.T.A. TERMS

Display Bonus 13 to the Dozen

Tonicity Laboratories Ltd., 6-8 Emerald St., London, W.C.1



CACHETS "FINOT"

(White or Coloured)

With inscriptions in any desired tint;
also Plain or Embossed.

"A distinction all their own."—C. & D.

"Perfection of Cachets."—Lancet.

These Cachets are especially adapted for Headache, Neuralgia and other powders.

COOPER SON & CO. LTD., 80 Gloucester Road, SOUTH KENSINGTON
In 17 Sizes to fit the various types of Cachet Machines.

TABLETS, PILLS, LOZENGES

We are manufacturers for the Wholesale Trade.

If you buy large or regular quantities, please write for quotations.

BROOK, PARKER & Co. Ltd., BRADFORD

BLYTON, ASTLEY & CO. LTD.

Eagle Laboratories, Lr. Broughton, Manchester,

FOR

**LOZENGES, PASTILLES, "MENTHELLS,"
and Quick-Selling SPECIALITIES.**

WE CAN HELP YOU

in furnishing you with Surgical and other
sundries to give a high average profit!

Enquiries will receive our prompt expert attention

REYNOLDS & BRANSON Ltd., 13 Briggate, LEEDS 1

Telegrams: REYNOLDS Leeds.

Telephone: Leeds 20046

GARFIELD TEA

Herb Laxative

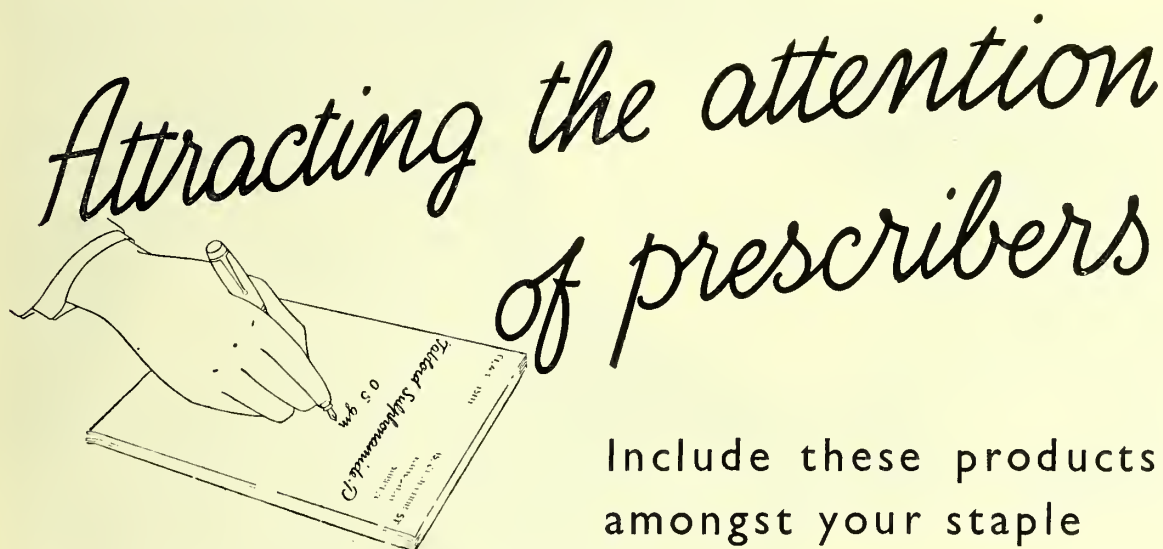
For CONSTIPATION, LIVER and KIDNEY TROUBLES

Retail prices 6d., 1/1, 2/2 and 4/4 packages.

Also **GARFIELD TEA SYRUP**. Retail 1/3 and 2/6 bottles.

Order from your wholesaler. Samples on request from:

GARFIELD TEA CO., 44 Foxbourne Rd., London, S.W.17



Include these products
amongst your staple
prescription stock

TRADE
MARK

'TABLOID' BRAND SULPHONAMIDE-P

0.5 gramme (*p*-aminobenzenesulphonamide or sulphanilamide)

For oral use.

The ideal presentation of the result of a notable advance in medicine.
The 'TABLOID' product may be depended upon for purity,
precision and reliability.

Bottles of 25 products, 20/- doz. bottles Bottles of 100 products, 65/- doz. bottles

TRADE
MARK

'WELLCOME' BRAND SULPHONAMIDE-P

For oral or parenteral administration.

Bottles of 25 grammes, 30/- doz. bottles Bottles of 100 grammes, 96/- doz. bottles
London Prices to the Trade (Subject)

ERGOMETRINE

The rapidly-acting ergot alkaloid

Has been described as the substance responsible for the traditional
clinical effect of ergot.

For administration by mouth—

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND ERGOMETRINE, 0.5 mgm.

TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND SOLUTION OF ERGOMETRINE

For intramuscular or intravenous injection—

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND HYPOD. ERGOMETRINE, 0.125 mgm. and 0.5 mgm.

TRADE MARK 'HYPOLOID' BRAND ERGOMETRINE, 0.125 mgm. and 0.5 mgm. in 1 c.c.

For prices, see BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. Price List

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co., LONDON



The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

for RETAILER - WHOLESALER - MANUFACTURER

The official organ of The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, The Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in Overseas Dominions

Published Weekly at

28 ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

Telegrams: "Chemicus, Estrand, London"

Telephone: Central 6565 (10 lines)

BRANCH OFFICES

MANCHESTER: 4 CANNON STREET (TEL.: BLACKFRIARS 3052)
SHEFFIELD: 54 FOSTER'S BUILDINGS, HIGH STREET (TEL.: 22458)
GLASGOW: 19 WATERLOO STREET (TEL.: CENTRAL 2329)
BIRMINGHAM: 111 NEW STREET (TEL.: MIDLAND 2921)

AUSTRALIA: 19 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE, C.I.
NEW ZEALAND: 55A SHORTLAND STREET, AUCKLAND
PARIS: 155 AVENUE DE WAGRAM, XVII^e (TEL.: ETOILE 19-79)
AMSTERDAM-C. HOLLAND: PLANTAGE FRANSCHELAAN 32

News of the Week

Safeguarding of Industries Notice

The Board of Trade have amended List H, issued in 1921 under the above Act, defining the chemicals to be taken as falling under the general description in the Schedule to that Act, by deleting therefrom CHROMIUM POTASSIUM SULPHATE.

Business Changes

A. H. BELL (MANSFIELD), LTD., chemists, are opening new premises at Regent Street, Mansfield, on March 14.

MR. A. E. BRADLEY, M.P.S., 72 Nugget Street, Oldham, has taken over the business of the executors of the late Mr. W. Buckley, Lees, Oldham, and will carry it on as a branch.

MR. J. MICHIE, M.P.S., Bucksburn, has purchased the business of the late Mr. J. Black at 291 Rosemount Place, Aberdeen. The latter will become Mr. Michie's main shop, his other businesses being carried on as branches.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association

ADDITIONS TO PROTECTED LIST.—Potter & Clarke, Ltd.: Dr. Thompson's slippery elm and honey, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1s., 8s. doz.; 1 lb., 1s. 9d., 12s. doz.; slippery elm rusks, 1s. 8d. doz.; Hedakene (thirty-six powders), new size, 2s. 9d., 25s. doz. Prices for Ireland: Dr. Thompson's slippery elm and honey, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1s. 3d., 10s. doz.; 1 lb., 2s., 14s. doz.; slippery elm rusks, 1s. 3d., 10s. doz.

ALTERATIONS.—Tokalon, Ltd.: New prices and terms March 1. Orders under £1, 6d. sizes, 4s. 6d. doz.; 10d., 7s. 6d. doz.; 1s., 9s. doz.; 1s. 3d., 11s. 3d. doz.; 1s. 6d., 13s. 6d. doz.; 1s. 9d., 15s. 9d. doz.; 2s., 18s. doz. Orders over £1 but under £2, 6d., 4s. 4d. doz.; 10d., 7s. 3d. doz.; 1s., 8s. 8d. doz.; 1s. 3d., 10s. 10d. doz.; 1s. 6d., 13s. doz.; 1s. 9d., 15s. 2d. doz.; 2s., 17s. 4d. doz. Orders over £2 but under £3, 6d., 4s. 2d. doz.; 10d., 7s. doz.; 1s., 8s. 3d. doz.; 1s. 3d., 10s. 4d. doz.; 1s. 6d., 12s. 4d. doz.; 1s. 9d., 14s. 4d. doz.; 2s., 16s. 6d. doz. Orders of £3 and upwards, 6d., 4s. doz.; 10d., 6s. 8d. doz.; 1s., 8s. doz.; 1s. 3d., 10s. doz.; 1s. 6d., 12s. doz.; 1s. 9d., 14s. doz.; 2s., 16s. doz. All orders subject to 2½ per cent. for payments by 15th of month following date of invoice. Carriage paid on any quantity.

DELETIONS.—Wright & Holdsworth: Naldire's dog soap and dog powders.

British Association of Chemists

The London dinner and dance of the British Association of Chemists was held at the Waldorf Hotel, W., on March 5. Mr. G. T. Gurr, chairman of the London section, presided, and was well supported by a good number of members, which included Dr. J. Vargas Eyre, the president, Mr. S. R. Price, Professor E. C. Baly and Captain R. P. Porter. Among the guests were Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., Mr. H. J. Pooley, general secretary, Society of Chemical Industry,

Dr. P. Haas and Dr. C. I. B. Voge. Mr. A. J. C. Cosbie, speaking to the toast of "The Association," referred to the practical character of their activities, namely, that connected with securing satisfactory appointments for members and maintaining a scale of reasonable remuneration, and their scheme for financially assisting temporarily unemployed members. Replying, Dr. Eyre referred to the steady growth in membership and pointed out that the functions of the Association did not overlap that of any other organisation. Mr. S. R. Price gave the toast of "The Guests," and said they were pleased to welcome Miss Rathbone, who had rendered them good service in Parliament on various matters affecting their interests. Miss Rathbone, in the course of her response, said she hoped the new Poisons Regulations had been found to be not quite so bad as was at first feared. She congratulated the Association on the good work they were doing. Mr. Pooley, in the course of a witty speech, referred to the possibility of the fusion of various societies connected with the industry. A successful and enjoyable evening concluded with dancing.

Blackburn

ALDERMAN B. HOLDEN, J.P., M.P.S., has been appointed a representative of Blackburn Town Council on the Board of Governors of St. Mary's College.

ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.—Alderman C. A. Critchley, J.P., Ph.C., and Councillor W. E. Woolley, J.P., M.P.S., have been appointed members of the Blackburn Assessment Committee.

LECTURE ON HORMONES.—Mr. H. H. Atherton, Blackburn (chairman) expressed satisfaction at the excellent attendance of members of the North-East Lancashire Branch at a special meeting on February 22, when Mr. G. R. Boyes (Parke, Davis & Co.) spoke on "Hormones." The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides, and a number of questions were asked at the close, Mr. Boyes being thanked on the proposition of Mr. E. Eccles, Oswaldtwistle, seconded by Mr. Mullineaux. Mr. Boyes, in reply, said the subject was one of importance to pharmacists, and it was difficult to compress it into one lecture. Any one of the hormones would provide material for a full evening's consideration.

Blackpool

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS' DINNER-DANCE.—Many trade representatives were included among guests at the annual dinner, whist drive and dance of the Blackpool Branch of the Photographic Dealers' Association on February 16. Mr. T. A. Durkin proposed the toast of "The President" (Mr. A. Barnes). Mr. J. F. Blackhurst welcomed the visitors.

CONTENTS

See p. 301

and Mr. J. Lomas (a member of the National Council), replying, congratulated the Branch on its fine spirit. Messrs. H. Lamb and W. Holmes (secretary) acted as M.C.s for whist and Messrs. J. H. Jeffrey and P. Varley for dancing.

Bournemouth

FIRST LOCALLY-BORN CHAIRMAN.—At the annual dinner of the Bournemouth and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on March 2, Mr. A. J. Worth (branch chairman) who presided, proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society." Mr. Worth said he had been associated with the local body for over thirty years, and was the first native of Bournemouth to occupy the position of president, an office previously filled by his father, who called together the first meeting of Bournemouth chemists in October, 1893. The objects of the meeting were twofold—to form a local association and to invite the British Pharmaceutical Conference to Bournemouth in 1895. One of the chemists chiefly responsible for the arrangements was Mr. F. E. Bilson, to whose services he paid warm tribute. Mr. Thomas Marns (president, Pharmaceutical Society), replying, declared that, after visiting many places in many countries of the world, there were only two in which he would wish to live if he left London—Bournemouth and Toronto (Canada). Mr. N. K. Phillips proposed "The Visitors," and the Mayor of Bournemouth responded. The dinner was followed by dancing. The ladies received gift boxes of Innoxa beauty preparations presented by the makers.

Chester

BRANCH CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.—An address by the chairman (Mr. H. W. Wallis, member of the Society's Council) was given at a meeting of the Chester and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on March 3. Although all financial negotiations in connexion with National Health Insurance were vested in the National Pharmaceutical Union as representative of the Pharmaceutical Committees, the Society had its own sphere of action in the negotiations, he said. One of the main arguments for increased remuneration depended on the advance of pharmaceutical education, and the Society, as the body responsible for this improvement, must lend all its moral support. Pharmaceutical committees, which, apart from the Society, were the only statutory bodies of pharmacists, should make the fullest use of their powers and allotted funds. Pharmacists must pay more attention to propaganda directed at members of Parliament, doctors and the general public, stressing the increased status and responsibilities of the pharmacists. At the close of the address several employee members raised the question of representation on N.P.U. lines for non-proprietor pharmacists, and Mr. Wallis expressed his opinion that the Jenkin decision might have had its importance overrated. One of the duties of the committee of inquiry would be to investigate the full implication of the words "the protection of those who carry on the business of chemists and druggists." Mr. A. G. Stewart (vice-president) expressed the hope that one day there would be one body, "The Society," protecting the interests of all members of the Craft.

Croydon

LOCAL PRESIDENT AS ENTERTAINER.—The annual dinner and dance of the Croydon Association and Branch was held on February 9. Proposing "Our Guests and Pharmaceutical Organisations," the president (Mr. H. B. Hammond) welcomed Mrs. J. K. Irvine, M.B.E. (a member of the Society's Council). Mr. Hammond "made history" by providing part of the entertainment himself, singing a song in which he "pulled the legs" of most of his colleagues. Mr. Peter Irvine also gave turns. Mr. Toogood (Clerk to the Croydon Insurance Committee) was present.

Harrow

MINERALS IN NUTRITION.—A meeting of the Harrow and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on February 22, Mr. H. J. W. Williams in the chair. Dr. A. Crawford gave an address on "The Role of Minerals in Nutrition." He said many salts which in the past had been prescribed empirically were now applied more effectively on a rational basis. The parts played by iron, copper, zinc, manganese, iodine and chlorine were discussed and the results

of their absence or deficiency examined. Miss M. Hill and Messrs. Davis, Islip and Conduit took part in discussion. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. S. Davis, Chesham, and seconded by Miss Hill.

WHIST DRIVE.—A whist drive in aid of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society was held by the Harrow and District Branch on March 2. Prizes were provided by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., Macleans, Ltd., John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., Parke, Davis & Co., Coty (England), Ltd., Yardley & Co., Ltd., Sangers, Ltd., and Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. Mrs. McNeal presented the prizes to the winners, Miss E. Islip, the Mesdames Conduit, Pearson, Williams and Barlow, and to Messrs. T. Smith, Goodfellow, Islip, Croft and Maskell. The chairman (Mr. H. J. W. Williams) thanked all who had assisted in making the evening successful, especially the secretary (Mr. McNeal) and firms who supplied the prizes.

Hastings

SUGGESTED ALTERATION OF DRUG FUND.—At a meeting of the Hastings and District Retail Pharmacists' Association, on February 10, the following resolution was passed: "That the Hastings Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union asks the Executive to consider at an early date the advisability of negotiating with the Minister of Health with the objects: (1) That in future the Medical Services Benefit Fund shall set aside an agreed sum per head for the payment of dispensing fees; (2) that the chemists undertake to do the whole dispensing for one year for this fee; (3) that the Drug Fund be a thing apart, the chemists having no responsibility beyond supplying whatever is ordered at an agreed price and not subject to discounting." The following point of view was also recorded: "That the taking over of the control of the Drug Fund by the N.P.U. has served its purpose, but it is no longer desirable to continue the responsibility without power of control." Under the scheme outlined in the resolution the total fees would be paid to the N.P.U. and allocated as at present in a normal year. Any surplus would be distributed in proportion to the number of prescriptions dispensed; any deficit would entail a reduced fee. The Branch considers that this arrangement would raise the status of pharmacists and remove an existing source of dissatisfaction.

Ipswich

DEMONSTRATION OF PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.—At the invitation of the members of the Ipswich and District Branch of the Photographic Dealers' Association, members of the Ipswich Photographic Society joined them on March 7 to hear a lecture by Mr. J. E. Saunders, F.Z.S., on "New Ways for Snapshotters." Mr. Saunders gave an instructive talk on new apparatus, and stressed the advisability of developing solutions being made for the amateur by a chemist. The use of telephoto lenses was described, followed by a demonstration of miniature and other cameras. The lecture concluded with a projection of lantern slides, mostly in colour, of photographs of animals. Mr. C. J. Emeny (chairman) thanked Mr. Saunders.

PHOTOGRAPHIC LECTURE.—A lecture on "Indoor Portraiture" was given by Mr. Padley (Kodak, Ltd.) to the Ipswich and District Branch of the Photographic Dealers' Association recently. Members of the Ipswich Photographic Society were present as guests. The lecturer traced the history of portraiture from one hundred years ago, when it was necessary to whitewash the face of the sitter. Methods of lighting were reviewed, reference being made to backgrounds and reflectors. A selection of lantern slides followed, showing the effects of lighting referred to; then two cine films, one in black and white and one in colour. Mr. Padley then took a series of portraits using Sashalite and Photoflood bulbs, and these were developed and the results shown. A vote of thanks was proposed by Capt. Dellow, Felixstowe, and seconded by Mr. G. Robinson (past-president, Ipswich Photographic Society). The chairman was Mr. C. J. Emeny.

Kent

COUNTY ANALYST'S REPORT.—The report of the County Analyst on samples of foods and drugs examined during the quarter ended December 31, 1937, has recently appeared. The

total number of samples examined during the quarter was 1,374. Of these, 951 (13 adulterated) were submitted by county sampling officers, 28 by local authorities, and 39 (one adulterated) by private purchasers. The total number of examples examined during the year was 4,218, of which 103 (2.3 per cent.) were adulterated. Of 310 samples of drugs examined during the whole twelve months, none was returned as adulterated and only one as of inferior quality. "Rather particular attention has been given to aspirin tablets sold at a variety of shops other than those of pharmacists," the report states. It was found that the large majority of these aspirin tablets were put up by a few manufacturers, some of them manufacturers of good repute. Most of the tablets contained a small proportion of inert matter, added for manufacturing purposes; otherwise the aspirin was of good purity and in no instance did impurities exceed permissible limits. The inferior drug sample consisted of ointment of mercury. The sample examined showed a small deficiency in mercury, but "as the even distribution of mercury in an ointment is not easy of attainment, it was not impossible that the deficiency was due to inefficient mixing." A tendency for some of the barks and roots to contain excessive sand with the result that rather large proportions of sand are apt to occur in powders which contain them was noted. One of the spirit samples contained an excessive proportion of water, but as the excess was small the sample was returned as of inferior quality and the vendor was cautioned. The report makes certain observations on chewing gum arising from the examination of a sample thought to have caused illness amongst children. At one time a purified paraffin wax was used. Most chewing gum is prepared from chicle, but the amount of gum so produced is limited and almost entirely absorbed by America. The difficulty of obtaining chicle has led to a variety of substitutes being either suggested or used, and amongst these is raw rubber which has been treated and mixed with resinous waxes, etc. It could not be certified that the sample examined had been the cause of illness. A sample of ground ginger was found to consist of exhausted ginger and an information was laid against the vendor.

London

STAFF DANCE.—Solport Bros., Ltd., held a staff dance at the small Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W.1, on February 25. Many business friends from home and abroad attended.

CINEMATOGRAPHY LECTURE AND DEMONSTRATION.—A meeting of the Wimbledon and District Association and Branches was held on March 1, Mr. C. J. R. Pretty in the chair. Mr. Saunders F.Z.S., spoke on "The Joys of Amateur Cinematography," predicting that in a very few years' time practically everyone would have a ciné camera. Mr. Saunders had on exhibition many makes of ciné camera. The lecture was followed by a demonstration using 8, 9.5 and 16-mm. film. Several of the speaker's own shots of animals at various Zoos, in monochrome and colour, were shown. The demonstration concluded with a film of a visit of a party of P.D.A. members to the works of Kodak, Ltd., last year. At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Andrews (secretary, P.D.A.) addressed members on the possibilities of cinematography.

JOINT S.W. MEETING.—A joint meeting of the S.W. London Chemists' Association and the S.W. London Branch of the Photographic Dealers' Association was held on March 4, when Mr. J. E. Saunders, F.Z.S., demonstrated many of the latest cameras and accessories. Afterwards slides of photographs taken by the lecturer of animals at the London Zoo were shown, Mr. Saunders giving details of the variety of camera, shutter-speed, focal-length and film used. Mr. H. A. Mills acted as lanternist, and afterwards projected a number of coloured films taken by himself, including a photograph of the Crystal Palace on fire. The president (Mr. Neville Browne) was in the chair, supported by Mr. J. R. Bevan (chairman, P.D.A. branch), who moved the vote of thanks. Mr. E. Skues (a past-president, National Council, P.D.A.) seconded.

SALES POLICY FOR RETAILERS.—On February 15 the North Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was addressed by Mr. E. Lomax on "The Individual Retail Pharmacist; his Present Problems and Future Possibilities." The chairman (Mr. G. A. Tocher) presided. Mr. Lomax pointed to a redundancy of retail shops brought about largely by extension of the multiple chemists and co-operative stores. The individual chemist, he said, could not compete with the

wide range carried by the chain stores, but it was clear to the manufacturer that there was an attempt to compete by the reduction in buying units. This had affected the manufacturer by increasing his credit risk with each additional distribution point, while the cost of collecting orders was greater. This cost could be met either by reducing service or by raising prices. When a multiple opened a new branch it usually ousted an old-established shop, thus losing a distribution point to the manufacturer. A manufacturer might thus be forced to increase his advertising, and to pay for that he must increase his sales and distribution points. Mr. Lomax believed that the future of the small retailer depended upon the extent of his co-operation with the manufacturer. Mr. Lomax proceeded to outline a policy for retailers. The small man could not compete on price alone but on a personality created by his "own name" goods and reserved lines. The amount of reservation which a retailer could justly expect from the manufacturer depended upon the area covered. The chemist, said Mr. Lomax, should concentrate on groups of articles; if this did not meet the need an opportunity for individual prescribing might be taken. Mr. Cameron believed that selling "own name" goods was only half the battle, for chemists were still in the hands of the manufacturer. They should extend "own name" to "own make." The secretary reported that Mr. J. Hearle had been re-nominated by the branch for the N.P.U. Executive election. It was pointed out that in the Pharmaceutical Society Benevolent Fund returns for 1937 the North Metropolitan Branch showed the highest total out of 122 branches.

Maidstone

BRANCH SLOGAN SUGGESTED.—The annual dinner and dance of the Medway Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at Maidstone on March 2, Mr. D. Hughes presiding. Proposing "The Pharmaceutical Society and the National Pharmaceutical Union," Mr. A. H. Clark regretted that so few really good men were coming into pharmacy to-day. This falling off, he said, could not be wondered at considering the inadequate remuneration for the responsibilities the chemist had to shoulder. The average dispensing fee of the N.H.I. prescription was 4½d., and when the due proportion of business expenses, such as rent, rates, wages, light, paper, labels, together with the 10 per cent. deduction which might or might not be refunded, were taken into consideration, this sum almost dwindled away. Mrs. Irvine, M.B.E. (a member of the Society's Council) urged that the branches should play their part in educating the public that grocers, ironmongers, confectioners and proprietors of general stores were not suitable persons for the retailing of medicines of any description. Mr. W. W. Atkinson (chairman, N.P.U. Executive), who also replied, said he believed the N.P.U. was the finest trade organisation in the country, and mentioned the various services it rendered to members. "The Medway Branch" was proposed by Mr. W. W. Pring (secretary, West Kent Branch), who suggested as a slogan "We make headway on the Medway." He mentioned that an association of chemists was formed in Maidstone as early as 1842, and when the Medway Branch was formed in 1923 it was fortunate in having Mr. J. E. French as one of its founders. He paid a tribute to the secretary (Mr. E. J. Reedman). The chairman, responding, thanked the secretary and dinner committee for the excellent way in which they had carried out the arrangements. Mr. A. F. Corfe proposed "The Mayor and Corporation," to which the Mayor replied. "The Visitors" was proposed by Mr. J. E. French, Mr. D. Duffield suitably replying. Dancing followed, during which £6 5s. was raised for the Society's Benevolent Fund. Mr. L. R. Nicholson was toastmaster.

Manchester

THEFT.—At Manchester Police Court, recently, Arthur McDonald was sentenced to six week's imprisonment for stealing goods from his employers, the General Kaputine Syndicate, Ltd., Heaton Park.

P.D.A. BRANCH OFFICERS.—The Manchester, Salford and District Branch of the Photographic Dealers' Association have elected the following officers for 1938:—*Chairman*, Mr. G. V. Tyler; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. W. Edwards; *Treasurer*, Mr. W. I. Scholes; *Secretary*, Miss F. Foxall; *Committee*, Messrs. Aves, Beckett, Chapman, Foxall, Haines, Hogley, Lomax, Steinman, Wood, and Miss Robinson (Manchester); Messrs. Collins,

Wilkinson, and Yates (Salford); and Messrs. Ash and Darbyshire (outside districts).

PUBLIC PHARMACISTS' DINNER.—The Manchester Branch of the Guild of Public Pharmacists held their annual dinner-dance in the Grand Hotel on March 1. Dr. W. A. Ramsay, M.A., M.D. (Medical Superintendent, Crumpsall Hospital) proposed the toast of the guild. He said that he knew personally public pharmacists who received salaries under the rate paid for unskilled labour. Mr. Thompson (chief pharmacist, Hope Hospital, Salford), who replied, said "Going is the time when pharmacy is the hand-maiden of medicine; the time has arrived when the medicine dispensed will not tolerate abuse in handling." Mr. W. E. Phillipson (chief pharmacist, Crumpsall Hospital) proposed the toast of the visitors, stressing that the co-operation between medicine and pharmacy was greater than ever previously in their history. Mr. C. H. Sykes (chief pharmacist, London Hospital) replied. (Picture on opposite page.)

PHARMACY FOR THE PHARMACIST.—Mr. F. Newby, Oldham, addressed a joint meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on March 3, Mr. H. Burlinson in the chair. Taking as his subject "How to Secure Pharmacy for the Pharmacist," Mr. Newby suggested that pharmacists in business must see to it that the Council was composed of men whose interest was in retail business, and that only pharmacists with a full range of equipment should be allowed to take apprentices, and then only one at a time. He gave details of limitations in other callings—joiners, bricklayers and stonemasons, one apprentice to seven journeymen every seven years; printers, one to four for seven years; chartered accountants, one apprentice to one for five years. The Society's inspectors, he said, could undertake the duty of assessing whether or not a shop was properly equipped for training apprentices, and could also satisfy themselves that would-be apprentices were desirable additions to the register (children of pharmacists being given preference). The Society should aim at conditions wherein a qualified man could earn a minimum wage of £6 weekly for a fifty-hour week. Mr. Newby urged full support of the Chemists' Friends scheme, and made the suggestion that wholesalers and manufacturers should contribute to the finances of the Pharmaceutical Society in proportion to the amount of business done, and that every wholesaler should have at least one qualified employee to every ten unqualified. In the discussion that followed, several speakers stressed the advantages of assistants linking themselves with the Association of Pharmaceutical Employees. Mr. Thorpe said the paramount need was that the public should be educated to the idea that medicines should be obtained from the chemist. Mr. J. H. Franklin, who said there was a danger that they were losing some of their craftsmanship, deplored the tendency to remove some of the air of mystery of their craft. There was no doubt that, in proportion to the population, there were too many pharmacies. This pressing problem was constantly in the minds of the Council. The educational policy of the Council was tending to limit the entrants into pharmacy, and he was convinced that the higher standard of education would benefit their calling. He thought parliamentary representation was essential, and an annual subscription of 1s. per member would make direct representation possible. Mr. Newby replied, and a vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. J. W. Wood, seconded by Mr. E. Walters.

Margate

LABORATORY VISIT.—Members of the Liverpool and Manchester Sections of the Society of Chemical Industry visited the biological, general and service sections of the research laboratories of Lever Brothers (Port Sunlight), Ltd., Port Sunlight, on February 18.

MR. MCNEAL AT MARGATE.—A meeting of the Isle of Thanet Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on February 23. The chairman (Mr. R. S. Beeham), introducing the speaker (Mr. J. F. McNeal), commented on the courage and perseverance shown by Mr. McNeal under repeated defeat and discouragement. Mr. McNeal touched on most problems confronting pharmacy. A vote of thanks was proposed by Councillor Jones and seconded by Mr. Hewlett. Proposed classes in air-raid precautions instruction, the annual dinner, and the Benevolent Fund were matters which occupied the remainder of the evening.

Merseyside

PORT SUNLIGHT JUBILEE.—The fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Port Sunlight, model industrial village of Lever Bros., Ltd., occurred on March 3.

MR. J. W. WRIGHT (a director of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.), Hanover Street, Liverpool, has been elected *Chairman*, Liverpool Branch, Industrial Transport Association.

ST. DAVID'S DAY DINNER.—Mr. H. Humphreys Jones (principal, Liverpool School of Pharmacy) presided at the fifty-first annual St. David's Day dinner of the Liverpool Welsh National Society on March 1.

Morecambe

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Lancaster, Morecambe and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on February 23, the chair being occupied by the vice-president (Mr. R. Swaits, Heysham). The secretary reported the total of members at sixty-eight; students and apprentices, thirty-two. He deplored a drop in the average subscription to the Society's Benevolent Fund. The treasurer reported a balance in hand of £6. The following officers were elected:—*President*, Mr. R. Swaits, Heysham; *Vice-President*, Mr. H. Lewty, Lancaster; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. W. A. Smith, Lancaster; *Committee*, Messrs. C. E. Marriott, A. H. Robertson, H. C. Cuthbert and F. Hindle, Lancaster; and R. Knowles, Morecambe, with Mr. C. T. Spenceley *ex officio*; *Auditors*, Messrs. H. Lewty and W. C. Eastwood. The meeting was addressed by Mr. H. W. Wallis (a member of Council), on "Building Pharmacy." The speaker compared pharmacy with a building in course of erection, the qualification being its foundation. It was imperative that the pharmacist should impress on the public the value of that qualification. A question which branches should discuss was "What is the finished product at which we are aiming?" He thought there were too many pharmaceutical organisations and the work of these might be co-ordinated. In the discussion Mr. F. Hindle suggested the public would not appreciate ethical and professional pharmacy until "quack" medicines and vested interests were done away with. Mr. W. A. Smith deplored the lack of apprentices in the branch area; in forty-five retail businesses there, only fourteen or fifteen were registered; he asked whether there was any definite prospect of the dependants of insured persons being brought within the scope of the N.H.I. Act in the near future. Mr. Wallis replied that in the matter of apprentices the Society could not do very much at present; the old questions of cost, long hours of study and long shop hours deterred any but the most enthusiastic boys from entering pharmacy; perhaps in the future some arrangement might have to be made to subsidise apprentices on similar lines to the scheme already being worked by a firm of multiple chemists. Pressure was, he said, being put forward for the introduction of dependants into the N.H.I. scheme. Mr. A. H. Robertson asked if the speaker really had a State medical and pharmacy service in view. Mr. Wallis thought that was looking rather a long way ahead. Mr. R. Swaits objected to the use of the word "monopoly" with regard to dispensing—"reservation" was all that pharmacy was likely to obtain. He also deplored the fact that antiseptics and other requisites were being issued to county midwives by the authorities; this business should be done by the chemists. Mr. A. Knowles proposed a vote of thanks.

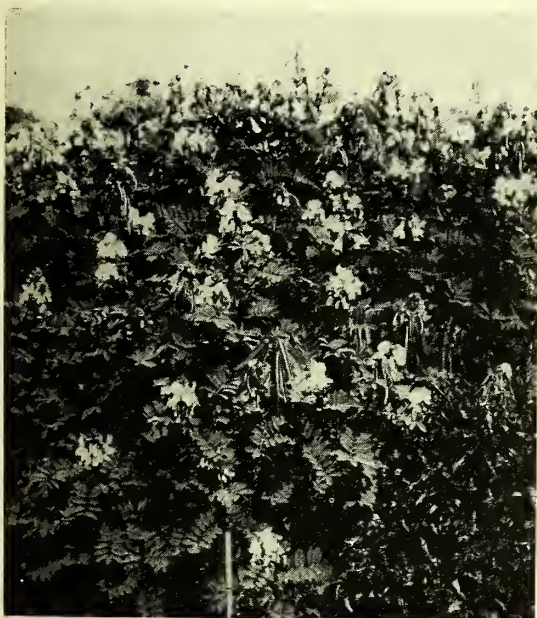
Norwich

ANNUAL DINNER.—At the annual dinner of the Norwich and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, on March 3, the chairman (Mr. J. F. Collin) was supported by Mrs. Collin; the Sheriff of Norwich; Mr. J. C. Young (a member of the Society's Council); Dr. J. A. Small (president, Norwich Branch, British Medical Association); Dr. H. W. Howes (principal, Norwich Technical College); and Mr. W. W. Reed (vice-principal). The chairman proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain." He said that the qualifications of pharmacists warranted a better reward than many of them found. The British Medical Association had a code of ethics which prohibited propaganda from medical men. Pharmacy needed such a code. Mr. J. C. Young, who responded on behalf of the Society, said pharmacists were doing definite work



News in Pictures

MANCHESTER PUBLIC PHARMACISTS' DINNER—Group taken at the dinner of the Manchester Branch, Guild of Public Pharmacists, at the Grand Hotel on March 1. A report of the dinner appears on the opposite page.

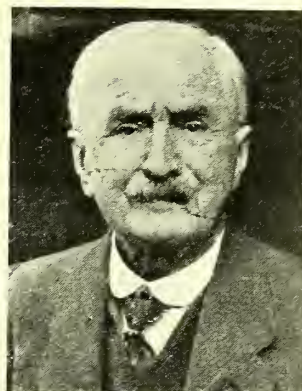


(Left) **TEPHROSIA IN KENYA**—The shrub *Tephrosia vogelii*, an extract from the leaves of which is used to combat coffee diseases in Kenya and also as a fish poison (compare derris). The plants grow to 8 ft. high.

(Left) **CAT'S ARTIFICIAL LIMB**—To replace a hind leg lost through an infected fracture, the cat illustrated was provided with an artificial limb of wood by an American veterinary surgeon.



(Below) **TO RETIRE**—Mr. George M. Cobb, M.P.S., who is retiring at the end of March. (Biographical note, p. 299).



INSURANCE DISPENSING DISPLAY—Ingenious use of wrapped bottles in a display by Mr. A. A. Jacobs, assistant to Mr. S. M. Lennox, M.P.S., 82 Stokes Croft, Bristol.



MR. COBB'S PHARMACY (See above)—Picture shows the premises at 64 Northgate, Halifax, which are shortly to be demolished for road-widening purposes. (See p. 299).

for the Government, and were recognised by them as never before. He hoped that as the years passed their responsibilities would increase and that their remuneration would advance in the same ratio. Mr. J. Cook proposed "The Visitors," the Sheriff responding. Mr. Clifford Davies proposed "The Ladies" and Mrs. J. F. Collin replied.

Reading

ADDRESS AND DISCUSSION.—A meeting of the Reading Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held recently, Mr. E. C. Cripps in the chair. The secretary reported the completion of arrangements for working the Berkshire public medical service scheme, and stated that the scheme had been in operation in parts of the country since January. Dr. J. J. Paterson gave an address on "Old Drugs with New Faces," comparing the remedies in use in ancient times with those employed in modern medicine. A discussion followed in which Messrs. Abrahams, Comyns, Cripps, Fitch, Gauld, Todd and the secretary took part. A vote of thanks to Dr. Paterson was proposed by Mr. E. C. Cripps and seconded by Mr. J. W. Todd.

Sunderland

FIRE.—The pharmacy of Mr. T. L. Wood was involved in an outbreak of fire recently, damage being caused to the stock and fixtures.

ADDRESS ON BIOLOGICAL STANDARDISATION.—Miss Katherine Coward, D.Sc. (reader in biochemistry, College of the Pharmaceutical Society), addressed the Sunderland and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on "Biological Standardisation of Vitamins" on February 3. Miss Coward gave a comprehensive account of the work done in the pharmacological laboratories at Bloomsbury Square in connexion with vitamins. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides. Mr. W. Nimmo proposed and Mr. J. C. Penman seconded a vote of thanks.

Warrington

THEATRE PARTY.—A dinner and theatre party was held by the Warrington Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on February 24, the vice-president (Mr. A. Charlesworth) in the chair. On the suggestion of Mr. R. H. Sutton a collection was made on behalf of the Benevolent Fund. The members then visited the Playhouse theatre to see a three-act comedy, "Weights and Measures." The arrangements were in the hands of Mr. Warr (acting secretary) and the St. Helens members of the general committee.

Welsh Notes

Cardiff

GOLF.—The secretary of the Cardiff Chemists' Golfing Society regrets the omission of the name of Mr. J. Murray (winner, Newberry Cup) in the report of the competitions run by the Cardiff and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society (*C. & D.*, February 19, p. 203).

Pontypridd

DINNER, DANCE AND WHIST DRIVE.—The fourth annual dinner-dance of the Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at Pontypridd on March 3 under the chairmanship of Mr. T. Ernest Jones, who proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society, coupled with the name of Mr. G. R. Knox Mawer, Member of Council." Mr. Jones first spoke of the loss to the Principality by the death since the previous function of Mr. H. M. Lloyd, Merthyr. He expressed the hope that measures taken under Pharmacy Acts of the future would not add to the burden of the pharmacist in business. Mr. G. R. Knox Mawer, replying, mentioned that he was not a Welshman by birth, but had lived in Wales for the past twenty-five years, and had married a Welsh lady, which he thought qualified him to represent the Principality. He congratulated the Branch on its assistance to the Benevolent Fund and spoke of the need of even greater assistance. Mr. T. E. Evans, Ferndale (vice-president), proposed "The Visitors, coupled with the name of Mr. W. H. Main-

waring, M.P. for Rhondda East." Mr. Evans declared that both M.P.s and M.P.S.s had to work to relieve an ailing world of its troubles. Mr. Mainwaring agreed, but thought that the pharmacist had an unfair advantage in that he was able to offer numerous remedies, whereas the politician had to offer the "pills" of his own party and dare not offer the pills of another. Following dinner there was whist for those who desired it and dancing continued until 2 a.m.

Irish Notes

Senate Election

The president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (Mr. B. P. Hickey) desires to convey his thanks to chemists all over the country who have written him offering support and help in connexion with the candidature of the vice-president, Mr. P. C. Cahill, for the Senate. Mr. Hickey wishes also to thank the many chemists who have already carried out canvasses of their deputies and county councillors, and regrets it is impossible to reply individually to all the letters received.

Dublin

DRUG TRADE STRIKE.—On March 8 representatives of the Wholesale Section of the Irish Drug Association again went into conference with the Unions' representatives at the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin. The employers made a fresh offer, which, it is stated, is virtually certain to be accepted by the workers. On Tuesday night the workers took a ballot on the proposals, the result of which was not available at the time of going to press.

Mr. G. A. McLean Lee, M.P.S.I., the chairman, presided at the annual meeting of the Dublin Branch of the Photographic Dealers' Association on February 28. The chairman said the Branch had good reason to congratulate itself on its activities in the past year, including the running of competitions. Since their last annual meeting he was glad to be able to report an increase in the membership of the Branch. In the organisation of the P.D.A. in Ireland an amalgamation had been brought about during the year under which Cork was amalgamated with Dublin, and the Dublin Branch now covered the entire area with a local secretary in Cork. Mr. P. A. Brady, the treasurer, reported that the year closed with a credit balance. The treasurer's report was adopted on the motion of Mr. E. MacMahon, seconded by Mr. P. F. McGrath. The Committee was re-elected as follows:—Messrs. P. A. Brady, A. J. Donnell, P. F. McGrath, G. A. McLean Lee, E. MacMahon, J. J. Roche, E. Ryan, John Smith and Lyall Smith. A committee re-elected Mr. McLean Lee *chairman*, Mr. Brady *treasurer* and Mr. Lyall G. Smith *secretary*. A discussion followed on the means of increasing membership still further. At the close of the meeting the secretary mentioned that a further series of lectures would be given during the coming season. The first would be on "The Photographic Material of 1938." It would be given in Cork on April 5, and in Dublin on April 6.

North Leinster

SENATE CANDIDATE'S VISIT.—A meeting of the North Leinster Drug Federation was held on March 3 to elect officers and for discussion. Mr. P. Coffey, Dundalk (president) was in the chair, and the attendance included Mr. P. C. Cahill (vice-president, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland), Mr. P. A. Brady (president, Irish Drug Association), and Mr. Brendan Smith (organiser). Mr. B. P. Hickey (president, Pharmaceutical Society) was present in his capacity as secretary of the Federation. Mr. Coffey was re-elected *President*, Mr. P. D. Larkin, Drogheda, *Vice-President*, and Mr. Hickey *Secretary*. Mr. T. Burke, Cavan, and Mr. Byrne, Dundalk, were elected to the *Committee*. A discussion took place on the effect of the recent shop legislation, and many questions asked by members present were replied to by Mr. Brady and Mr. Smith. Mr. B. P. Hickey then addressed the meeting in support of Mr. P. C. Cahill, the Society's candidate at the forthcoming Senate election. Mr. Hickey appealed to those present to use all the influence possible to secure the return of their candidate. Several questions with reference to the election were answered by Mr. Hickey and Mr. Cahill. A discussion then followed on penny sales, leakages, and poison licences. Mr. Coffey thanked the visitors from

Dublin, particularly Mr. Brady and Mr. Cahill, for coming to the meeting. Mr. Brady, he said, had done great work for the I.D.A., and his presence was of great assistance. He wished Mr. Cahill every success in the Senate election.

Mayo

NEW PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Irish Drug Association a new organisation in Mayo and Sligo, to be known as the Mayo Pharmaceutical Association, was launched recently at Castlebar. Mr. James J. Cahill, M.P.S.I., Castlebar, was voted to the chair on the motion of Mr. W. Adamson, M.P.S.I., Ballina, seconded by Mr. M. G. Durcan, M.P.S.I., Ballina. Mr. Brendan Smith (organiser to the I.D.A.) addressed the meeting on the need for a local organisation. Discussion took place on the possibility of linking up with the Galway Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association in a Connaught Association, but the formation of the local Association was proceeded with. The following were elected officers:—*Chairman*, Mr. James J. Cahill; *Secretary*, Mr. George C. Hewson, Ballina; *Treasurer*, Mr. Thos. Stack, Westport; *Delegate representative to I.D.A. meetings*, Mr. W. Adamson. Prescriptions, pricing, coding and price maintenance were discussed, and it was decided that an increase of 12½ per cent. over and above the I.D.A. minimum charges for mixtures should be put into operation on prescriptions, and that charges would be evened out to the nearest three pence. The following developing and printing prices were fixed:—Film 120, 1s. 6d. (8 prints); film 116, 1s. 9d. (8 prints); prints, size 127, 1s. 6d. per doz.; 120, 2s. per doz.; 116, 2s. 6d. per doz.; developing at the rate of 6d. per film. Enlargements to postcard size, 6d. each; three enlargements of any one negative, 1s. The follow-

ing schedule of business hours was agreed upon for Ballina, Castlebar and Westport:—Monday to Friday inclusive, 9 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Sundays and Bank Holidays, 11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. Mr. Brendan Smith then made an appeal for support of the manufacturers on the I.D.A. approved list, explained the professional indemnity now available to members through the Irish National Assurance Co., Ltd., Dublin, and suggested that members should support the P.A.T.A. A vote of thanks to Mr. Smith was passed on the motion of Mr. Hewson.

Scottish Notes

Miscellaneous

MASONIC.—Mr. W. Aitken, of A. Turner & Co., chemists, Dumfries, has been appointed sub-provincial Grand Master of the provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Dumfriesshire.

JAS. TAYLOR (TRONGATE), LTD., Glasgow and Dundee, and Raimes, Clark & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh, have been appointed agents for S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., London.

OLD STUDENTS' SOCIAL.—Dundee School of Pharmacy Former Students' Association held a social evening on March 2, in Lambs' Rooms, Dundee, when a company of forty were present. The evening was spent in military-whist, dramatic entertainments and dancing. At whist, prizes were won by Miss E. Fyfe, Miss S. Munro, Mr. J. Tait and Mr. W. Hall, while consolation prizes were won by Miss J. G. Brydon, Miss M. Kemp, Mrs. W. E. Foote and Mr. G. H. Macmorran. Mr. W. E. Foote was M.C.

Topical Reflections

By Xrayser

Glasgow Gives a Lead

The town clerk of Glasgow has lighted a candle that will not easily be put out; for is not Glasgow the venue of this year's Empire Exhibition? The news on p. 270 of your last week's issue that the Corporation of the city has passed a resolution in favour of confining the dispensing of "all drugs and medicines throughout the country" to pharmacists or medical practitioners is of considerable importance. An ironical commentary on the piecemeal manner in which legislation on this question of public health is brought about—I had almost written "perpetrated"—is afforded by Section 19 (4) and (5) of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, which provides for the compounding, dispensing and supplying of medicines containing certain poisons "under the direct and personal supervision of a registered pharmacist." If it is necessary to have all National Health Insurance prescriptions dispensed (the one word covers, in ordinary parlance, the three operations) by or under the supervision of a registered pharmacist except in defined circumstances, why this limitation in the Pharmacy and Poisons Act? Is not the health of his Majesty's lieges whose income is above the datum line of equal importance with the health of those with incomes below it? Or conversely, if the limitation in the Act of 1933 is sufficient for practical purposes, why this preferential treatment of nationally insured persons? This seems to be as perfect a dilemma as any that can be found in text-books. I wish the town clerk of Glasgow and his Corporation well; and I would even go a little further than they at present do. Whistler, a great painter not unknown in Glasgow, said on a famous occasion: "Why drag in Velasquez?" Similarly, I would say: Why drag in medical practitioners?

"Mixed" Shops

Your "Points from Letters," an attractive feature of the C. & D., included on p. 282 a remark that started a train of thought when I read it. "F.J.A.E." wrote, concerning the opening of a group of shops in a new locality: "Of these only one is doing well. The mixed shop sells . . . ; it is also open at certain hours on holidays for the sale of newspapers. At such times the proprietor sells anything he is asked for." I

have sometimes been puzzled, of late years, by the presence of sporadic groups of small shops in districts that have just begun to exhibit the activities of the speculative builder, and have wondered how many of their proprietors make ends meet. Your correspondent's observation hits the nail on the head as far as the generality of such businesses is concerned: it also embodies a working philosophy. Every young pharmacist who ventures on his own account in a new area has to feel his way in the matter of side-lines. Sometimes the idea of stocking what turns out to be a profitable addition to the ordinary range of goods occurs spontaneously to the beginner; sometimes it is suggested by a casual inquiry on the part of a customer. Many years ago a leading pharmacist, a partner in a firm running a successful series of proprietaries, expressed a feeling of dismay when he learned that in a city where the British Pharmaceutical Conference was meeting that year a member had an extensive trade in counter prescribing. But modern business, like modern society, is of a mixed character, and there is no need to get worried about the fact. Face lifting, to put the point crudely, pays better than uplift.

Making the Most of the Frontage

You provided us, as usual, with the practical touch last week: I refer to a four-page article on window carboys and other media for publicity. If I were beginning retail business for myself, I should take advice in more than one direction as to the best way or ways of attracting attention to my shop. Coloured lighting, provided it is not gaudy, is, I think, always an asset; and I was interested to read in your article of developments in this field that were new to me. As I view the matter, there are two main factors involved, the desirability of letting the public know that they are near a pharmacy and the conditions of proportion which one's surroundings necessarily dictate. The alligator and the unicorn have, for practical purposes, had their day and ceased to be, though New College, Oxford, has a unicorn's horn romantically connected with the lore of alexipharmics and with English history. Bacteria and vitamins do not readily lend themselves to display; but I see no reason why the possibilities of modern scientific apparatus in this direction should not be further explored.

Imperial and Foreign News

Canada

CHEMIST ACQUITTED.—A chemist in the employ of the Ottawa Drug Co., Hull, Quebec, has been honourably acquitted of a charge of manslaughter, following an inquest into the death of the Hull woman who died after taking a seidlitz powder containing oxalic acid or oxalates, administered to her at the local hospital. It was brought out that the hospital obtained certain ingredients used for preparing seidlitz powders from the Ottawa Drug Co., but subsequently proven that the ingredients were from the same batch from which earlier orders had been supplied, without complaint.

TRADE MARK ACTION.—In actions to restrain infringement of its registered trade mark "Aspirin" the Bayer Co., Ltd., has been given judgment *pro forma* against five defendants by the Exchequer Court of Canada. In each case the defendants are perpetually restrained from using the trade mark "Aspirin" on preparations put out by themselves. Damages and costs have been awarded to Messrs. Bayer.

New Zealand

PHARMACY DESTROYED BY EXPLOSION.—On January 9 an explosion took place at Mr. R. D. Wylie's pharmacy



Remuera, Auckland. Five people were injured, and extensive damage was caused. The pharmacy, which only recently had been brought up to date, was completely destroyed. The explosion is believed to have been due to an accumulation of explosive gas becoming fired by a spark from a faulty cable. The accompanying illustration is reproduced from "British Pharmacists Overseas" (C. & D. ANNUAL SPECIAL ISSUE, June 26, 1937, p. 765).

PHARMACY REGULATIONS, 1937.—New regulations under the Pharmacy Act, 1908, were issued on December 22, 1937, revoking earlier regulations which date back to 1901. The first portion deals with the election and conduct of boards, registrars and deputy-registrars. The second part contains many changes and innovations. The examination syllabus has been broadened and now approaches those of the Australian States and Great Britain. This change will simplify reciprocity. A Fellowship examination is now added, the subjects for examination in which will be advanced pharmaceutical chemistry (including analysis of drugs and medicinal substances); chemistry and analysis of foods; biochemistry; bacteriology; history of pharmacy; human anatomy and physiology; and any other subject approved by the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand. A Fellow will be entitled to use the initials F.P.S. (N.Z.).

DEATH OF MR. ALFRED LE QUESNE.—Mr. A. W. G. Le Quesne, one of Auckland's early pharmacists, died on January 28 at the age of seventy. He was a son of Mr. Philip Le Quesne, Hamilton's "grand old man," whose death occurred last June in his 101st year. Mr. Alfred Le Quesne, after founding Manning's pharmacy in Hamilton, started business at the Three Lamps, Auckland, in 1896, remaining there until his retirement seven years ago. His son, Mr. E. W. B. Le Quesne, carries on the original business.

United States

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—Mr. Ivor Griffith, Ph.M., has been appointed Dean of the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy in succession to the late Dr. Charles H. La Wall. Dr. Griffith served both as secretary and as president of the Philadelphia branch of the Association and was editor of the first edition of the Association's Recipe Book. In 1921, he became editor of the "American Journal of Pharmacy," established by the Philadelphia College in 1825.

SUB-SECTION ON PHARMACY.—By action of the Executive Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association, a sub-section on pharmacy has been created under the general section on medical sciences. The executive committee of the sub-section consists of Dean R. A. Lyman (chairman, University of Nebraska), Dean Wortley F. Rudd (school of pharmacy, Medical College of Virginia), and Dr. Glenn L. Jenkins (University of Minnesota).

SPANISH EDITION OF U.S.P.—The Spanish edition of the U.S. Pharmacopœia, eleventh decennial revision, sponsored by the Board of Trustees of the U.S. Pharmacopœial Convention, has been issued. This edition was translated under the auspices of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, Washington. It runs to 695 pages, with a detailed index, and at the end there is a list of official titles in both English and Spanish. Auxiliary committees of Cuba, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico took part in the work of translation. This is the fourth edition of the U.S.P. to be translated into Spanish and published by the U.S.P. Board of Trustees. It was originally provided for use in the Philippines and Puerto Rico and Cuba, where it was promptly adopted as the official pharmacopœia. The Board of Trustees, in announcing this new edition to health departments in the republics of Central and South America, expressed the hope that it might be useful to them in the preparation of their own pharmacopœias, and assist towards uniformity in titles, strengths and standards of purity among the medicines used in Pan-American countries. Alterations and corrections published in the U.S.P.XI First Supplement have been incorporated. A list of pharmacopœias official in various Central and South American countries, including a list of countries in which the U.S.P. is accepted, was given in the C. & D., January 15, p. 61.

Uruguay

IMPORT AND SALE OF PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.—A recent Uruguayan decree provides for the control of retail sales of pharmaceutical specialties and dietetic products, to prevent unduly high prices. The price imposed will be decided not on the basis of a reasonable profit but on the necessity of the product to the buying public. Importers and Uruguayan manufacturers of pharmaceutical specialties and dietetic products must declare the list of articles which they import or manufacture, together with their maximum retail sales prices. The price declared for each speciality up to 1.50 pesos will be considered approved, except that the Ministry of Public Health may intervene if it considers the declared price excessive. The prices of specialties above 1.50 pesos are subject to approval by the Uruguayan Chemical Laboratory. If the interested party does not agree with the price fixed he may appeal to the Bureau of Inspection of Pharmacies. Retail prices declared and approved by the Uruguayan authorities will be mandatory for the Department of Montevideo; in other departments a tolerance of 15 per cent. from the fixed retail price will be permitted. Containers must show the maximum retail sales price, in printed characters, in a place easily visible. The Ministry of Public Health will later publish a list of authorised pharmaceutical specialties and their sales prices, and the provisions of the decree will become effective thirty days after publication for home manufacturers and importers. Uruguayan pharmacies are granted 180 days' grace. All new pharmaceutical specialties manufactured or imported into Uruguay after the publication of the official list will require approval under the present decree; fines ranging from 10 to 50 pesos are provided for. By another decree the importation of pharmaceutical specialties, toilet articles and perfumery are required to be made only by an importer registered at the Inland Revenue office; unless this requirement is fulfilled clearance cannot be made. The office will acquaint the Customs authorities of the names of persons authorised for this purpose. Montevideo will be the only port authorised for the importation of the classes of products mentioned above. After obtaining permits for the clearance and removal of the goods, the importer may despatch them to the consignee's address, accompanied by the counterfoil showing purchase of the necessary stamps, and a "pass" issued by the Revenue authorities. Pharmaceutical specialties, toilet articles and perfumery of foreign origin must arrive in the country stamped in accordance with the respective laws and regulations.

Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

F. J. H. WROTHWELL, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist carried on by F. J. H. Wrothwell at Tontine House, Market Place, Kirbymoorside.

CASTLE DRUG STORES (DUDLEY), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, opticians, photographers, etc. R.O.: Liberal Club Buildings, New Street, Dudley.

KEESING'S MEDICAL DIGEST, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £700. Objects: To carry on the business of proprietors, publishers and printers of medical and other books, digests, etc. Louis Fles, 1 Regent Street, W., director.

T. ROBERTS & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,500. Objects: To carry on business as importers and exporters of gelatin, glue, glucose, essences, etc. Thos. Roberts, 11 Wren Gardens, Ilford, director. R.O.: 60 Mark Lane, E.C.3.

CHILDE'S PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, drugs, medicines, etc. Frank A. Childe, 24 Parnaby Street, Leeds, director. Solicitors: Wm. Bateson & Co., 28 Park Square, Leeds.

MORGAN'S POMADE Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturing chemists, perfumers, soapmakers, etc. Jane D. Martin (managing director), 28 Cecil Road, Muswell Hill, N.10. R.O.: 1-7 Grenville Road, Upper Holloway, N.19.

CASWELL & PICKUP, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, hair and scalp specialists, etc. J. R. Caswell, 70 Dulverton Road, Ruislip, director. R.O.: 21 The Broadway, Coldharbour Lane, Hayes, Middlesex.

G. LOXTON GRINSTEAD, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £3,000. Objects: To carry on business as chemists, druggists, opticians, photographers, etc. Geo. Loxton Grinstead, Tudor Lodge, Westfield Road, Maiderhead, director. Solicitors: C. R. Thomas & Co., Maidenhead.

C. A. ROGERS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £3,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, herbalists, drug merchants, opticians, etc. Alexander H. Mawbey, The Pumps, Bermuda, Nuneaton, director. Solicitors: Lester Dixon & Jeffcoate, 21 Newdegate Street, Nuneaton.

PERFECTUM, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £300. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in hair lotions, oils, soaps, perfume and toilet preparations, etc. Fdk. E. Butcher, 6 Pitman Street, Camberwell, S.E.5, director. R.O.: 6 Pitman Street, Camberwell, S.E.

BRADSHAW, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, importers and exporters of edible oils and fats, greases, waxes, chemicals, etc. Ernest Bradshaw, 37 Alexandra Grove, North Finchley, N.12, director. R.O.: 111 King's Road, N.W.1.

GRAHAM-DENE LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,500. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, importers and exporters of disinfectants, insecticides, soaps, toilet articles, etc. Winifred M. Tearle, 17A Belsize Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.3, director. R.O.: 61 Fore Street, E.C.2.

A. W. MAGENNIS (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Dublin. Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing, wholesale, dispensing and pharmaceutical chemists, etc. Alfred W. Magennis, "Vico House," Vico Road, Killiney, co. Dublin, and Michael Ward, "Wynnstay," Clonskeagh, Dublin, directors.

CARBIDE INDUSTRIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and producers of and dealers in carbide of calcium and all derivatives, metallurgists, etc. Steven J. L. Hardie, Chas. Dunbar, Ernest W. Spratt, Wm. W. Watt, all of Thames House, Millbank, S.W.1, directors. Solicitors: Tindal, Oates & Rodger, 113 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Private Arrangements

Independent Pharmacists Supplies, Ltd., Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C. A meeting of the creditors was held, recently, when the solicitor to the company stated that the shareholders had not met and a resolution for voluntary liquidation had not been passed. The unsecured liabilities were stated to amount to approximately £2,743 10s. 2d., whilst there were fully secured creditors for £318 17s. 7d. Full details of the assets were not available. The sales since the inception of the company in October, 1935, had amounted to £2,090. The creditors decided that the meeting should be adjourned to give the shareholders time to meet and pass the necessary resolution for voluntary liquidation.

William Eric Harwood, 174 Lower Wortley Road, Leeds. The creditors interested herein met recently at Leeds, when a statement of affairs was submitted showing liabilities of £375 3s. 3d., made up as follows:—Trade creditors, £253 5s. 8d.; personal creditors, £23 8s. 3d.; and bankers, £98 9s. 4d. After allowing £89 18s. 1d. for preferential claims, the net assets were £46 1s. 11d., or a deficiency of £329 1s. 4d. It was resolved to confirm the deed of assignment already executed to Mr. G. C. Carlisle, C.A., Leeds.

Voluntary Liquidations

Midlothian Chemical Co., Ltd., 377 Dalmarnock Road, Glasgow. The statutory meeting of creditors of the above was held recently at Glasgow, when it was stated that the shareholders had previously met and passed the usual resolution for the voluntary liquidation of the company and had nominated Mr. G. B. McVean as liquidator. No statement of affairs was submitted, but according to a balance sheet as at June 8, 1936, there was a debit balance of £2,424. The company was formed in 1926, with a nominal capital of £1,000, of which £605 had been issued and was fully paid up. It was stated that from time to time Mr. J. Wallace, the managing director, had advanced sums of money to the company, and he was now a creditor for £1,500. The creditors decided to confirm the voluntary liquidation of the company, with Mr. McVean as liquidator, and a committee of inspection was also appointed.

Rowand & Co. (1935), Ltd., 16 Wolstenholme Square, Liverpool, manufacturing chemists. The statutory meeting of creditors was held, recently, at the offices of Messrs. E. M. Owen & Co., Liverpool, when Mr. T. Partridge, a director of the company, occupied the chair. The statement of affairs disclosed ranking liabilities of £695 5s. 11d., of which £253 15s. 4d. was due to the trade, £441 6s. 1d. to a cash creditor, and £6 4s. 6d. to a partly secured creditor, who held security valued at £6. After allowing £10 9s. 2d. for preferential claims the net assets were £55 4s. 7d., or a deficiency, as regarded the creditors, of £640 1s. 4d. The issued capital of the company was £1,000, and so far as the shareholders were concerned there was a deficiency of £1,640 1s. 4d. It was stated that the company was formed in December, 1935, with a nominal capital of £1,000. Accounts showed that during the period to October 30, 1936, the sales were £2,375, with a gross profit of £1,044, and a net loss of £225, whilst for the sixteen months from November 1, 1936, to February 26, 1938, the sales amounted to £1,645, with a gross profit of £352, and a net loss of £840. It was stated that the fixtures, fittings, utensils, plant, machinery and stock, which were shown in the statement of affairs as being valued at £223, had been seized by the landlord under an execution. Those assets had realised £78 19s. 8d., and after satisfying the landlord's claim of £68 9s. 8d. there was a surplus of £10 10s. The sale of the assets, however, did not take place until after the liquidation proceedings had started, and it might be possible to recover the proceeds from the sale for the benefit of the creditors. The cash creditor shown in the statement of affairs was Mr. Partridge, and it might be probable that the whole of that claim would be withdrawn. It was decided that the voluntary liquidation of the company should be confirmed, with Mr. F. L. Williams as liquidator.

Legal Reports

Compounding prescriptions.—At Drogheda District Court, on March 8, a summons was heard at the suit of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland against F. W. Brittain, Ltd., Shop Street, Drogheda, for a breach of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Acts by not employing a duly qualified person for the purpose of compounding prescriptions. Mr. John J. Gaynor, solicitor, who appeared for the Society, said it was contrary to the Act for a prescription to be compounded by a limited company unless there was a qualified person employed on the premises. A company in the position of the defendants with two shops could not take in a prescription in a shop where there was not a qualified man, and send it to the shop where the qualified man was in charge. Mr. Masterson, solicitor, who appeared for the defendant company, said his clients pleaded guilty and regretted that the offence had taken place. It would not happen again. The Justice imposed a fine of £1, with £2 2s. costs and £1 expenses.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act Cases.—At Newcastle-under-Lyme Police Court recently Elias Peak, Pendlebury, Manchester, was fined £5 for not being registered as a pharmacist and using, in connection with the sale of goods by retail at Newcastle Market, the title of "chemists." Defendant pleaded "Not Guilty." Mr. E. McManus, prosecuting on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society, said an inspector of the Society found on December 6 a sign displayed there, approximately 2½ ft. by 7 ft., which read as follows, "E. Peak, B.Sc., Honours Chemistry, Manchester, Manufacturing and Consulting Chemist." Mr. McManus pointed out that there would be no objection to defendant calling himself a manufacturing chemist, if he was a manufacturing chemist, but he was not entitled to call himself a chemist and sell by retail unless he was registered.

At Ramsgate Police Court, on February 28, Mr. William Hindson, M.P.S., was fined £3 for selling a preparation containing an antimony compound on unregistered premises.

At Tower Bridge Court, on March 7, Sidney Harris Whitaker was fined 40s., with £3 3s. costs, for selling Antikamnia tablets containing acetanilide without being an authorised seller of poisons.

At Barry Police Court, on February 21, Stanley Isaacs was fined £4 and costs for selling ephedrine in certain tablets without being an authorised seller of poisons, and the tablets being in a container not properly labelled.

At Windsor, Bucks, recently, Dennis Willison, saddler, was fined £1 for selling cantharidin contained in a bottle of green blister, he not being an authorised seller of poisons and the container not being properly labelled.

At Stockport County Police Court, recently, Mrs. Hannah Shannon was ordered to pay 4s. costs and an analyst's fee of £1 10s. for selling tablets containing ephedrine without being an authorised seller, and for selling the article in a packet not bearing her name and address.

At Bedford Divisional Police Court, recently, Francis Ibbott was fined 5s. for each of two offences under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act. He pleaded "Guilty" to selling a poison, a disinfectant containing phenols, when not authorised to do so, and also to failing to affix his name and address to the container.

At Bow Street Police Court, London, recently, H. N. Davidge, Ltd., chemists, London, W.C., were prosecuted for selling Ergoapiol capsules containing ergot alkaloids to a person unknown, and for the sale not being effected by, or under the supervision of, a registered pharmacist. On the first summons they were fined 20s., with £4 4s. costs, and there was no separate penalty on the second summons.

Gazette

Partnership Dissolved

HERMAN, M., and WATKINS, F. R., 523 Seven Sisters Road, Tottenham, toilet and fancy goods manufacturers, under the style of Herman & Watkins.

WILLIAMS, M., and WEIMWOW, L., 62 Vicar Lane, Leeds, druggists, under the style of Williams & Co.

Insurance Act Dispensing

ENGLAND AND WALES

Croydon.—The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee has recommended cautioning a firm of chemists in respect of a sample of mist. quinin. sulph. found to contain excesses of 3.6 per cent. quin. sulph. and 18.4 per cent. acid. hydrobrom. dil. The chemist's own analyst confirmed these figures. At a meeting of the Insurance Committee it was stated that seven medical practitioners had applied for post-graduate courses under the Ministry of Health scheme. Under the National Health Insurance (Juvenile Contributors and Young Persons) Act, 1937, it is estimated that 5,000 persons in Croydon will be affected. The present number of insured persons is 93,900 (101 more than in the previous quarter's total).

North-East Midlands.—The report of the North-East Midland Prescription Bureau, issued recently, contains the following statistics:—

Area	Prescriptions December, 1936, to November, 1937, inclusive	Percentage increase or decrease
Barnsley	95,263	+ 0.4
Derby	237,928	+ 0.7
Derbyshire	845,236	+ 3.9
Grimsby	124,096	+ 6.7
Halifax	200,981	- 0.5
Huddersfield	275,374	+ 3.1
Lincoln	61,861	+ 6.6
Lincs (Lindsey)	260,508	+ 6.9
Nottingham	563,520	+ 2.4
Nottinghamshire	638,578	+ 4.6
Rotherham	145,672	+ 9.0
Sheffield	1,114,155	+ 1.9
	4,563,172	+ 3.3

The number of contractors' accounts involved was 12,018 (against 11,807 for 1936), and the total value was £154,266 (against £146,500).

North of England Joint Insurance (Prescriptions) Committee.—The number of prescriptions dealt with during the year ended November 30, 1937, was 5,331,134, an increase on the previous year of 207,228. The total cost of the prescriptions was £181,634, an increase of £10,136. Prescriptions in each area showed an increase in number with the exceptions of Hull and Middlesbrough, where decreases of 1.16 per cent. and 0.36 per cent. respectively were reported. The highest increase was that of 12.46 per cent. (Darlington), and the lowest 1.01 per cent. (West Hartlepool). The average increase was 4.04 per cent. The area in which the largest number of prescriptions were dealt with was Durham (1,323,074, value £42,494). The most expensive area was Hull, where 627,693 prescriptions cost £24,339 (average cost 49.2d. per insured person).

Sheffield.—The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee have recommended a chemist, from whom a test sample found deficient in sodium bicarbonate had been taken, to exercise more care in taking quantities from a stock solution, although they were of opinion that no carelessness was shown. The chemist stated that the medicine had been dispensed from a stock mixture ordinarily made up in quantities of 80 oz., which would last for approximately two or three days. The suggestion was put forward that the cold weather made one of the ingredients of the mixture less soluble and possibly caused some crystallisation.

SCOTLAND

Falkirk.—The number of insured persons at January 1 was 15,917, compared with 15,751 on January 1, 1937. Prescriptions issued during the year totalled 22,867, against 23,626 in 1936, and the amount paid to chemists was £1,342, against £1,375. In 1937 the average cost per form was 14.08d., average per insured person 1s. 8.34d., and the average per insured person on the doctors' list 1s. 9.64d.

Glasgow.—The Glasgow Burgh Panel Committee has decided to protest to the Department of Health against a decision of the Insurance Committee to refuse to increase the maximum number of patients allowed to a doctor on his panel.

Lambs Killed by Drench

THE use of what was described as a "South African wire-worm remedy" with which a flock of lambs on a Sussex farm were dosed—with fatal results in the case of sixty-eight of the animals—was discussed recently in a King's Bench Division of the High Court, London, action before Mr. Justice Macnaghten. Judgment was given on February 28 in favour of the owners of the lambs, the executors of the late Mr. Thomas Walton, against Captain E. H. Wyly, veterinary surgeon, of Hacketts, Henfield, who supplied the drench with which the lambs were dosed. They alleged negligence on his part. On plaintiffs' claim for £152 9s., as the value of the lambs, the Judge awarded £141 19s., with costs. Captain Wyly denied negligence and pleaded that the death of the lambs was due to the fact that, contrary to instructions, they were allowed to drink water after being dosed. Mr. J. W. Morris, K.C., for the executors, said the drench was given to 102 Southdown lambs at Dyke Farm, Poynings, Sussex, in the way directed by Captain Wyly, and, unfortunately, within an hour or two sixty-eight of them were dead and the remainder were seriously ill. They were lying on the ground and foaming at the mouth. Captain Wyly administered an antidote, and the remainder survived. Mr. Albert Edward Palmer, farm bailiff at Dyke Farm, said that Captain Wyly told him how to administer the drench. He told him to take the lambs from their mothers overnight and fast them till the morning, but he never told him that they were not to have water after being dosed.

Probable Cause of Deaths

Mr. Russell Vick, K.C., for Captain Wyly, said the drench included arsenic and copper sulphate. It was a regular prescription, universally used for lambs suffering from worms. Mr. Palmer further stated that he had always found Captain Wyly careful and competent. Mr. Vick said the deaths of the lambs were due to a combination of circumstances. The day happened to be extremely hot, and unfortunately Mr. Palmer allowed the lambs out into a meadow where there was a stream. They probably drank water, and that had the effect of forcing the action of the arsenic and causing their deaths. His lordship: Therefore the point is whether the warning was given not to allow the lambs to get water. Mr. Vick said there were only ninety grains of sodium arsenite in the drench for 102 lambs. Mr. John William Pearce, district veterinary officer of the East Sussex County Council, said he conducted a *post-mortem* examination of some of the lambs, and found that one had considerably more arsenic in its body than could be accounted for by the prescription for the drench used. Death was due to an irritant poison. The drench used was prescribed in South Africa as a Government wire-worm remedy. Replying to Mr. Vick, Mr. Pearce said it was a drench that a reasonably careful veterinary would prescribe with qualifications. The animal must be kept from water. He agreed that the heat of the day and the access to water were contributory factors in the deaths of the lambs. Professor John George Wright, F.R.C.V.S., called for Captain Wyly, said he was surprised that this drench had caused such dreadful results. The lambs would not have died but for the heat of the day and the drinking of water. The drench was perfectly safe if properly applied. Replying to Mr. Morris, the Professor said: "It is not common veterinary knowledge in England that water can make such a vast difference in the effect of this drench. It is apparently common knowledge in South Africa."

Treatment for Wire-worms

Captain Wyly, in the course of his evidence, said that he was asked to treat the lambs for worms. Tapeworms were not mentioned, and he suspected wire-worms. He had never given treatment for tape-worm in his professional experience. He gave instructions that the lambs must be kept in a fold to prevent the spread of the parasites' eggs. Mr. Justice Macnaghten asked if it were common ground that after this case no veterinary surgeon ought to prescribe this drench for worms in sheep without giving instructions that they were to be kept away from the water after the dose. Mr. Vick agreed that it was so. Mr. Morris, summarising the case for the plaintiffs, contended that the prescription was not properly dispensed, that there was too much arsenic in the bottle and that

the drench was not an appropriate remedy for tape-worms at all. Many of the lambs being under three months ought not have been given the medicine at all. Mr. Justice Macnaghten, giving judgment, said that the case, apart from its importance to the litigants, was, he was told, of importance to farmers and veterinary surgeons in general. His lordship had no doubt that Mr. Palmer intended Captain Wyly to understand that he was talking of tape-worms, nor had he any doubt that Captain Wyly, in fact, thought he meant wire-worms. "The remedy prescribed by Captain Wyly," the judge continued, "is that known as the South African wire-worm remedy. It consists of four parts of finely ground copper sulphate, one part sodium arsenite and hydrochloric acid. All animals treated with this remedy must be kept from water at least seven hours before and seven hours after treatment. The reason is that water drives the mixture from the stomach and there is rapid absorption of the arsenic by the organs of the body, and this leads to arsenical poisoning of the animal. In South Africa the remedy is made up in the Government laboratory. In this country it is not so obtainable, and any veterinary surgeon who prescribes it must make it up himself." The prescription given in this case by Captain Wyly, if correctly made up, contained 90 grains of arsenic—less than one grain for each lamb, and this amount of arsenic was, according to the evidence, quite a safe dose. In fact, it was well on the safe side, provided access to water was not allowed to the lambs for the prescribed time. Unfortunately, said Mr. Justice Macnaghten, after the administration, the animals were taken out into a meadow with a stream flowing by it. In a few hours no fewer than sixty-eight were dead. In his lordship's opinion, the evidence of Mr. Palmer and Mr. Fowler (an employee of a firm of agents for the farm) was to be accepted in preference to that of Captain Wyly on the question of whether the lambs were to be allowed into the meadow. There was an alternative defence that if the plea that instructions were given was rejected, Captain Wyly ought to be excused because the remedy was not very well known in England and the advice to keep animals from water after the dose was not always given. Captain Wyly knew that he was prescribing a dangerous drug. He knew that if it was mishandled it might cause death—that there was a risk of arsenical poisoning. "I think I must take it that he did know that it was inadvisable to let the lambs have water after the administration of the prescription, but that he did not realise how important that matter was."

Failure to Warn

"If he had realised that with this dose of arsenic the sheep might be poisoned and die if they had access to water, I cannot think he would have omitted to give the necessary warning to Mr. Palmer. The fact that he did not realise the extent of the danger, and therefore failed to give the necessary warning does not, as it seems to me, afford any excuse for that failure. He was a professed veterinary surgeon. Either from carelessness or want of knowledge he failed to give the instructions, which, to my mind, it is established beyond doubt, a careful, competent veterinary surgeon ought to have given, and in consequence the lambs died, and he is liable to the owners of the lambs for the damage that resulted." Mr. Justice Macnaghten went on to refer to other allegations of negligence, with which he said it was not necessary to deal in view of the conclusion to which he had come on the question of whether the instructions were given. It was, however, only fair to state his view on the allegation that the prescription was not properly made up and that there was an excessive quantity of arsenic in the bottle. This arose from the fact that the intestines of one lamb contained 1.88 grains of arsenic. His lordship rejected the idea that Mr. Palmer gave more than one dose to some of the lambs, but the conclusion that Captain Wyly put too much sodium arsenite into the mixture did not necessarily follow. The arsenic in solution was liable to sink to the bottom, and it was for that reason that instructions to shake the bottle well were given both verbally and on the bottle. It seemed quite possible that in the administration of the remedy to 102 lambs the bottle was not sufficiently shaken on each of the occasions after it was put down. The allegation that Captain Wyly put too much arsenic in the bottle was not made out. The judge based the damages on the agreed value of the lambs at £2 1s. 9d. each.

Carriage of Goods in Private Cars

PRIVATE cars are on occasion used for the carriage of goods in connexion with a trade or business carried on by the owner of a vehicle. When a car is thus used for a dual purpose care must be taken to see that the law is not offended in any way whatsoever, and the more important points for which the owner should be on the look-out in such cases are examined below.

Passenger or Goods Vehicle

Under the Road Traffic Act, 1934, all vehicles, as far as the speed limit is concerned, are divided into (1) passenger vehicles, (2) goods vehicles and (3) locomotives and motor tractors. Only the first two classes are concerned here. Now the definitions of "passenger vehicles" and "goods vehicles" are as follows:—A "passenger vehicle" is *constructed solely* for the carriage of passengers and their effects; whereas a "goods vehicle" is defined as one constructed or adapted for use for the conveyance of goods or burden of any description. In order, therefore, that a vehicle should be a "passenger vehicle," it must be constructed solely for the carriage of passengers, and it must not be adapted for use for the conveyance of goods. If it is constructed, therefore, for the carriage of passengers as well as for the carriage of goods, it cannot be a passenger vehicle, and it will fall into the category of a goods vehicle. A vehicle, therefore, will be a goods vehicle if it is constructed in any way for the conveyance of goods, even though it is constructed at the same time for the carriage of passengers. And it is important to observe that the actual use to which the vehicle is put is not conclusive. It is further to be noted that even if a vehicle is originally constructed solely for the conveyance of passengers, its subsequent adaptation for the conveyance of goods will render it a goods vehicle and alter its original character. Such adaptation may take place, for example, by the removal of the rear seat, by the fixing of a tailboard to the rear of the vehicle to facilitate loading and unloading, and the like.

Speed Limits

It is important to note the proper category into which a vehicle falls. If it is a passenger vehicle, then it is not subject to any speed limit except in restricted areas, and it is immaterial whether there are passengers in the car or whether the car is filled up with luggage to the fullest extent. On the other hand, if the vehicle is a goods vehicle it is restricted to a speed limit of 30 m.p.h. in every case, and it is immaterial whether it is empty, or whether it is carrying passengers, or whether it is being used at the time solely for pleasure purposes. On the question of the distinction between a passenger and a goods vehicle, reference may be made to the case of *Hubbard v. Messenger*, 1937, W.N. 340, where the category into which a Ford utility car fell was considered by the Court. The engine and chassis were similar to the engine used in the Ford passenger saloon car. The body, however, was made of wood, having a roof with side and rear curtains of celluloid. The windscreen and window were of safety glass. In the forward part of the car there were seats for three persons, including the driver; behind were two single seats and a rear seat for three persons. The rear seat was capable of being lifted out so as to leave a large vacant area on the floor of the car. At the back was a tail board supported by drop chains and capable of being lowered to the same level as the floor to facilitate loading and unloading. At the time in question the rear seat had been removed and the sides were boarded up to the roof with three-ply wood. One passenger was being carried at the time and on the floor were two hampers of flowers, a large bunch of flowers, a crate of trussed chickens, a box of eggs and a suit case. The car had been registered and licensed as a private vehicle, and it was being driven by the chauffeur of the owner. It was held, however, that for speed-limit purposes the vehicle was a goods vehicle, since it was constructed or adapted for the conveyance of goods, it being immaterial that the vehicle was not solely constructed or adapted for such use or that it was also fitted to carry passengers. What, therefore, should be carefully borne in mind is that even though a vehicle may have been originally constructed solely for the carriage of passengers and their effects, yet a very slight adaptation of the vehicle may be sufficient for speed-limit purposes to bring it into the category of a "goods

vehicle." But a vehicle which is a "goods vehicle" for speed-limit purposes is not necessarily a "goods vehicle" for taxation purposes. Under the Finance Acts, a vehicle will fall into the class of goods vehicles for taxation purposes if it is "constructed or adapted for use and used for the conveyance of goods or burden of any description, whether in the course of trade or otherwise." The actual use of the vehicle, therefore, is a matter of no little importance. When a vehicle is intended to serve the dual purpose of a private passenger vehicle as well as a vehicle for the conveyance of goods, the vehicle should be registered for both purposes, and the tax in such a case will be levied either on horse power or on unladen weight according to whichever tax is higher.

Taxation and Insurance Problems

The insurance of such vehicles may be affected by reason of their use for the purpose of the carriage of goods in connexion with a trade or otherwise. It is quite possible that such a use of the vehicle may cause it to be uninsured while such use continues. It is most important to consider the clause as to user in the insurance policy issued in relation to the particular vehicle, and in every case, before the policy is taken out, the insurance company should by the proposal form or otherwise be acquainted with the scope of the possible use to which the car might be put, and they should be expressly requested to see that such user is covered by the policy. It would be folly for the owner of a private vehicle who desired to use it partly or even occasionally for the carriage of goods in connexion with his trade to take out the ordinary form of policy applicable for private motor cars. For although the policy might entitle him to use the vehicle in connexion with his business, a reference to the user clause in the policy will usually indicate that use for, *inter alia*, commercial travelling or for the carriage of goods or samples in connexion with any trade or business will be excluded. A person, therefore, who under such a policy uses a vehicle for the carriage of goods or samples will be uninsured while such use continues. He will, therefore, be rendering himself liable to payment of a fine for using the vehicle while it is uninsured for third-party risks. And, moreover, as he will be uninsured during such use, he will be laying himself open to the payment out of his own pocket of heavy damages in the event of his being involved in an accident. There are no provisions in or outside the Road Traffic Acts which can render the insurance company liable. Reference on this point may be made to the recent case of *Jones v. Welsh Insurance Corporation, Ltd.* There the policy covered the use of the car for social, domestic and pleasure purposes, and for the purpose of the specific business of the owner. The owner carried some sheep in the vehicle, but not in connexion with the business specified in the policy, and while doing so he was involved in an accident. It was held that the policy did not extend to the vehicle while it was so being used, with the result that the owner and not his insurance company had to bear the loss occasioned.

HYDROQUINONE IN VITAMIN A PRODUCTS.—The Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association has voted disapproval of the use of hydroquinone as an anti-oxidant in vitamin preparations, after concluding from the evidence submitted by certain firms marketing brands of fish liver oils that, under ordinary conditions of use, the loss of vitamin A from halibut-liver oil or cod-liver oil is not serious. This decision follows the practice by certain firms of adding small amounts of the compound to fish liver oils on the grounds that as vitamin A is susceptible to oxidation, measures which effectively retard the oxidation of vitamin A-containing oil tend to preserve the vitamin.

LOBELINE AND THE TOBACCO HABIT.—Investigations carried out by Wright and Littner ("Journal of the American Medical Association," 109, 9, 649) on the use of lobeline in the treatment of the tobacco habit have shown that, in the doses used, the alkaloid is not suitable for general use as a "cure." Lobeline, the principal alkaloid of *Lobelia inflata*, possesses many of the pharmacological properties of nicotine, and in the trials up to 0.008 gm. of lobeline sulphate was given orally whenever the patient desired to smoke, but this amount was found to produce unpleasant effects ranging from eructations to severe nausea and vomiting.

Harrison Memorial Lecture

THE Harrison Memorial Lecture was given by Mr. F. W. Gamble, Ph.C., at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, on March 8, the president of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Thomas Marns, in the chair. Introducing the speaker, Mr. Marns presented him with the Harrison memorial medal and expressed the high esteem which was felt in pharmacy for him. He then asked Mr. Gamble to give the lecture.

[ABSTRACT]

MR. GAMBLE said that he appreciated the compliment of being appointed to the Harrison Memorial Lectureship for 1937. He expressed the regret felt at the death of Mrs. Harrison suddenly at Sanderstead in April last year. Mrs. Harrison, he said, took a keen interest in pharmaceutical matters, and was herself an educationist and a woman of outstanding character and ability. He came to know Harrison well during the preparation of the second edition of the British Pharmaceutical Codex. Harrison was one of those whose work contributed very greatly to the success of the second edition. His sound knowledge, his critical faculties and his powers of work were of the greatest value, whilst his cynical humour and his continual cheerfulness contributed to the very pleasant spirit that animated the frequent meetings of the committee.

HARRISON'S ACTIVITIES

Harrison was interested in the political, economic and scientific aspects of pharmacy and contributed a succession of papers, not only to the British Pharmaceutical Conference but to various local and student associations. Outside pharmacy he took an interest in ethical and socialistic movements and was an active member of the Fabian and other societies. Perhaps his most outstanding feature was his independence of judgment. His fearlessness and honesty of purpose gained him the most complete confidence of those for whom his work was done. Harrison was not lacking in business acumen. He had already tried out and abandoned other types of pharmaceutical work before commencing on his own account as an analytical chemist. The two volumes that were published in 1908 and 1912 containing Harrison's analyses of many of the proprietary medicines upon the market were largely responsible for the setting up in 1912 of a parliamentary committee to inquire into the whole matter of proprietary medicines. Here is a suitable link between the time of Harrison and the present conditions.

Why has the use of secret and proprietary medicines extended? People do not in these authoritarian days necessarily agree that "whatever is right." There must, however, be reasons why the use of proprietary medicines has extended, not only in this but also in other countries. Obviously the various forms of advertising are an important contributory factor to their wide dissemination, but advertising expenditure is not continued unless it pays, and a sufficiently large proportion of receptive members of the population must therefore be assumed. Why is there this large available market? Mr. Gamble said that he did not in any respect defend the fraudulent secret remedy or the remedy advertised for use in conditions obviously not amenable to such treatment; these

are occasions for official interference and regulation through control of the advertised claims made. There is at the present time a movement amongst advertisers themselves and their organisations in the direction of establishing closer control of advertisements in newspapers. The newspaper owners will need to be convinced that voluntary censorship is to their advantage.

Apart from medicines advertised to the public, there is a class of proprietary preparations advertised in one way or another to the medical profession. In the majority of such cases, though by no means in all, the essential composition is stated. In many if not in most cases the literature is written

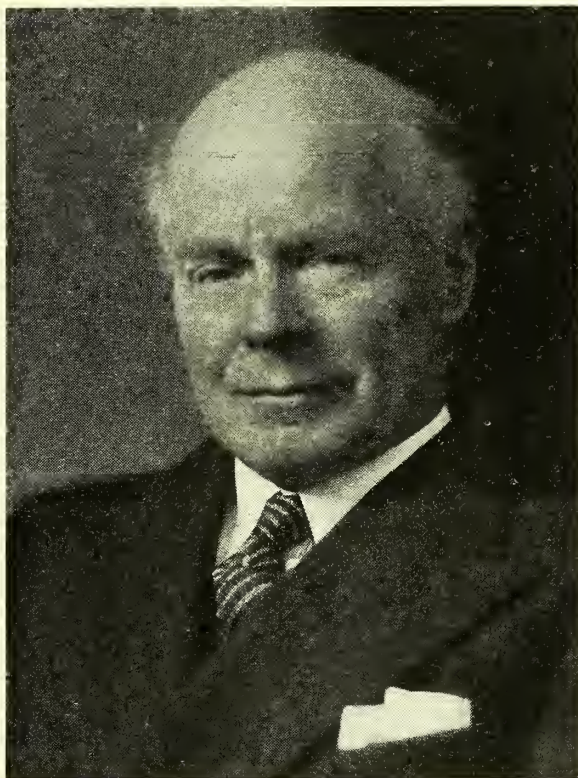
for medical men by doctors who specialise in work of this kind. Actually new remedies and new methods of treatment are brought into use rapidly in this way. Can it or should it be otherwise under present circumstances? It must be recognised that most of the improvements in the presentation of drugs have come from the promotion of proprietary medicines. Many of the well-known names in pharmacy have been associated with such improvements—Schacht, Bengel, Dinneford, Morson, Savory and others. Obviously, proprietary preparations of declared composition meet a need of the medical profession or they would not be used to the prevailing extent. It must not be forgotten that prior to 1932 this country was the dumping ground of the world, and as regards medicinal preparations still is to a considerable extent, though the Import Duties Advisory Board is considering the imposition of additional duties on this class of imported goods. Surely British manufacturers ought to be able to look to the Pharmaceutical Society and to the British Medical Association for support in correcting the state of affairs concerning foreign proprietary medicines. It has been said in reply to such an argument that the science of healing is inter-

national and should have no such limitations. Unfortunately, other countries do not agree, or at any rate do not put such a principle into practice.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES IN AMERICA

The American Medical Association has devoted large sums of money and given a great deal of attention to the organisation during the last thirty years of a system under which new preparations are submitted by the manufacturer for examination. It is understood that the Pharmaceutical Society and the British Medical Association have a joint committee sitting to consider the matter. Conditions are, however, very different here, and it is doubtful whether any such scheme can be regarded as practicable.

For 150 years publicly advertised medicines have been subject in this country to Medicine Stamp Duty. It was first introduced in 1783 as a tax on "quack" medicines; complicated legislation and various exemptions have so reduced the yield of the tax that the loss of revenue had to be looked into last year. It is important to remember that, apart from medicine stamp duty, the State is now a partner in the so-called "quack" medicine business to the extent of taking 25 per cent. of the profits, whether those of the vendor, of the advertising agent or of the newspaper proprietor.



MR. F. W. GAMBLE, PH.C

There was no income tax in 1783, and a tax on "quack" medicines may then have been justifiable; to-day it is no more reasonable to tax specially proprietary medicines that are advertised than to tax clothes, radio sets or any other goods because they are advertised.

Amongst the trends that require the fullest consideration not only in pharmacy but in all sections of the business world, is that involved in the present tendency of the population. We are, I think, entering upon a new competitive era. It will be an entirely unprecedented experience for an industrialised country to pass from a population increasing in number—even though at a reducing rate—to one that is diminishing, presumably at an increasing rate.

Vote of Thanks

MR. H. KLUGE, proposing the vote of thanks, said that there were no two men for whom he had a greater admiration than the lecturer and the subject of the lecture. In his view, it had become the fashion to sneer at the bottle of medicine, and he felt that the doctor is being pushed into the hands of makers of proprietary medicines.

MR. J. C. YOUNG, seconding the vote of thanks, said that pharmacy was honouring Mr. Gamble in electing him to deliver the lecture as he felt that the lecturer had spent the best years of his life for the benefit of pharmacy.

Pharmaceutical Problems

A MEETING of the Edinburgh and South-Eastern Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held in the Society's House, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on March 3, the chairman of the Branch, Mr. James B. Mitchell, presiding. The chairman referred to the death of Mr. Peter Boa and paid tribute to his work in pharmacy. He then called upon Mr. J. C. Somerville, M.P.S., to deal with

The Apprentice Question

[ABSTRACT]

Mr. Somerville traced the cause of the disappearance of apprentices and wished to suggest some method of attracting them back. He thought the present position was due to the lack of foresight of the previous generation of pharmacists. He referred to their desire for cheap labour, and said the primary cause of the shortage of apprentices was the unattractive prospects offered by pharmacy to-day. He did not think the educational policy of the Society was responsible for the shortage. (Mr. Somerville dealt with this subject in the *C. & D.*, February 19, 1938, p. 210). In the discussion which followed, MR. CURRIE said that at present there was a difficulty in obtaining apprentices in Edinburgh. He had had apprentices for the last forty years up till two years ago. MR. PERRINS pressed the point that apprentices ought to be properly trained. Many pharmacists appeared to give little or no training to their apprentices. Proper training made the apprenticeship interesting, and he thought that, in time, the problem would solve itself. The ultimate question came to be, what is there in pharmacy?

The chairman then asked Mr. C. G. Drummond to open a discussion on

A Plea for an Agreed Scale of Dispensing Charges

[ABSTRACT]

It has always been thought that uniformity of pricing of prescriptions was a very desirable thing. Nothing lowers the prestige of the profession so much in the eyes of the public as a variety of charges ranging from, say, 1s. 3d. to 2s. for the same bottle. It is common sense that if a chemist owns more than one business a member of the public would naturally expect to pay the same price for the same article in each of the shops. The large multiple concerns are careful that the initial price charged will be perpetuated by all the other branches. This proves that a system of coding can be effectively operated. All that is necessary is to decide on a code mark for members in the area and to get those members to affix the mark immediately below the prescription stamp. In considering the cost of materials, ordinary retail rates might be charged for the ingredients, with a minimum of 2d. The crux of the matter is the dispensing fee. At recent meetings of the Branch, at which discussion on N.H.I. matters took place, there seemed to be a unanimous hope that the Government would double the existing average fee of 5d. so that our time would be valued at 5s. per hour instead of 2s. 6d. as at present. It may be taken that a chemist's time is valued at 5s. per hour. Calculated on this rate, the average dispensing fee should be in the region of 1s. There are two courses open:—1. To fix a flat dispensing fee of 1s. per prescription. 2. To base the professional charge

on the actual time basis, at a rate of 5s. per hour. The first method may operate a little unfairly in certain cases, while the second, which is obviously the more accurate, is more difficult of accomplishment. In the discussion MR. CURRIE said he believed that, if a uniform system was agreed upon, the great majority of pharmacists would adhere to it, and the few who did not might well be ignored. MR. BEATTIE said some of them might think that 1s. per prescription, i.e. 5s. per hour, was too much. If a pharmacist calculated the figures of his business for 1937 as to what it cost for rent, rates, light, gas, heating, salary of his staff and the salary for himself and divided that by the number of hours during which the shop was open, he would find that it worked out at about 5s. per hour.

Mr. J. H. MacPherson, Ph.C., then opened a discussion on

The Modern Trend in Prescribing

[ABSTRACT]

Three factors, Mr. MacPherson said, have had a fundamental influence on prescribing during the last twenty years:—(1) The increasing importance of vaccines, sera, ray therapy, etc., in the prevention and treatment of disease; (2) the growing popularity amongst doctors of the ethical type of preparation; (3) the extension of the National Health Insurance service. Therapeutic substances are now a necessity. The B.P. Addendum demonstrates their growing importance in medicine. This evolution has necessitated changes in the pharmacist's training. Biology, in so far as it bears on the preparation of sterile solutions, vaccines, and on the performance of sterility tests, is now a part of the syllabus for the Qualifying examination. The pharmacist is not reaping the benefit of this extended training. A box of a dozen ampoules provides the doctor with twelve consultations, and at the same time it deprives the pharmacist of about half that number of repeat prescriptions. The modern pharmacy, it is suggested, is partly to blame for our failure to secure the full co-operation of the medical man. Can we reasonably expect to impress a doctor with our professional skill behind an everyday dispensing counter? Mr. MacPherson then gave his views on how prescribing had been influenced by the growing popularity of ethical preparations and by National Health Insurance.

MR. BEATTIE, referring to ethical preparations, said the doctor had the right to prescribe what he desired, and any suggestion from the pharmacist as to what he should prescribe or should not prescribe would probably be resented. It should be remembered that many B.P.C. preparations were originally introduced by the ethical manufacturers. MR. CURRIE thought the doctor, if approached in a frank and friendly spirit, might be persuaded, even at the cost of a little more trouble, to prescribe the standard official preparation instead of branded ethical products. DR. TAIT said the trouble was that training in the art of prescribing had almost disappeared from the medical curriculum, which covered so wide a field. The doctor who prescribed standard preparations knew what he was giving his patient, but in the case of an ethical preparation he might not know what was in it.

On the motion of the chairman, a vote of thanks was awarded to Messrs. Somerville, Drummond and MacPherson, and on the motion of Mr. Beattie a vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman.

Packaging Notes

HERMETICALLY-SEALED TRANSPARENT WRAPPING METHOD.—An entirely new development in the use of transparent materials for individual wrapping of small pharmaceutical products such as tablets, suppositories, horse balls, and other solid products used singly is illustrated on this page. Briefly, the process consists of inserting the tablets or other preparations in specially shaped depressions in cut sheets of Rhodoid transparent material, covering with an identical sheet face downwards, inserting in a special machine, and, by means of pressure and heat, hermetically sealing by fusion of the flat parts of the sheet. The applications of the method are best shown by reference to the items illustrated in fig. 1. No. 1 represents the method of presenting horse balls, the two halves of the container having been sealed empty. For use, the sheet is cut or broken away round the article, using scissors or a pin or simply tearing with the fingers (see fig. 2). No. 2 shows one half of a sheet prepared for the reception of 5-grain tablets. No. 3, a piece of the transparent material

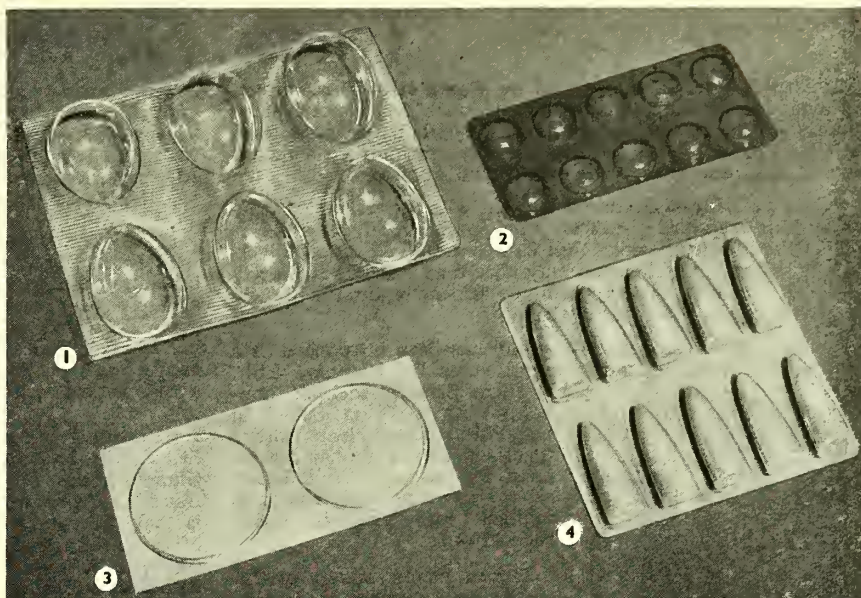


FIG. 1

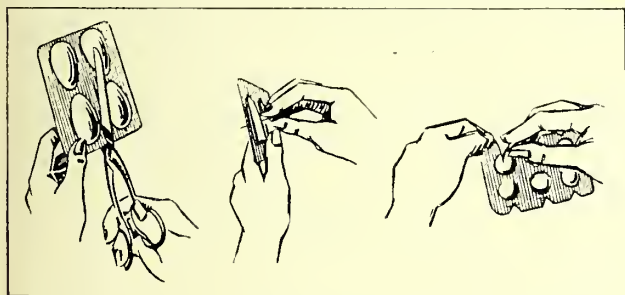


FIG. 2

incorporating dome-shaped depressions, offers a possibility of adapting the packaging method to display ends (for showing pastilles, samples of small crude drugs or powders). No. 4 shows the finished pack in use for actual suppositories. Apart from elegance, convenience for using singly, and protection, the method has an outstanding value in the packing of suppositories sent to warm climates or required by customers in hot weather in this country. The advantage is that melting does not destroy the suppository, as in existing methods, which may also result in a messy container. The melted base in the new method is imprisoned in a mould of correct suppository shape, and can readily be resolidified in a refrigerator. Fig. 3 illustrates another commercial adaptation



FIG. 3

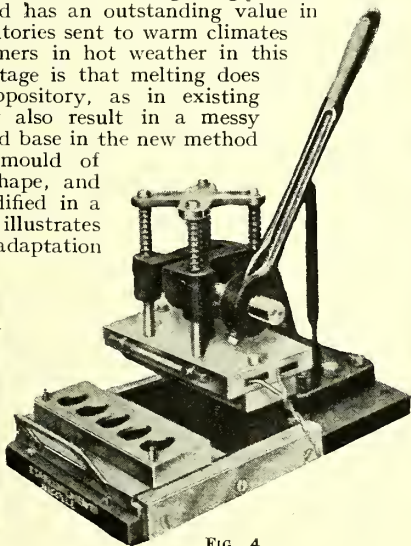


FIG. 4

of the method, as used in France for saffron. This product has little sale to housewives in this country, but other commodities may suggest themselves as being suitable for treatment in the manner shown. It will be noted that advertising or descriptive matter can be included not only at the head of the sheet but also on the swellings in which the commodity is housed. A sheet of this type is perhaps most suitable for preparations of which regular use of equal amounts is made by the buyer, but could no doubt also serve as a stock display sheet from which the chemist could sell single containers. An important point in connexion with the use of the method is that it is eminently suitable for the small user. The sealing machine (fig. 4) is marketed in this country by Charles E. Douglas & Co., Cecil Chambers, 76 Strand, London, W.C.2. Although it is intended to make a similar machine for the large user, for the present the method is best suited for small quantities. The process is entitled Rhodembal, the material used being Rhodoid, marketed in Britain by May & Baker, Ltd. The material is impermeable and resistant to the action of oils, greases and soaps. As stated, the sealing is hermetical, thus rendering the method suitable for substances that are hygroscopic, efflorescent, or subject to hydrolysis in contact with moist air.

LABEL-GUMMING MACHINE.—The Quickclose gumming machine, made by Doreen Appliances, Ltd., Victoria House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1, applies gum evenly to the underside of labels without coming into contact with the fingers. It may be adapted for moistening already-gummed labels. The machine is made of highly polished brass.

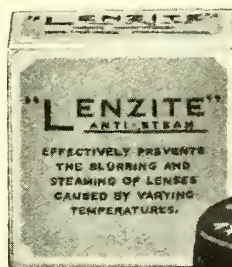


FIG. 5

DELIVERITE CONTAINER.—Lenzite, an anti-steam preparation manufactured by Kirk Bros., 34 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, is conveniently presented in "deliverite" bakelite containers which deliver the material through a small aperture. The amount ejected is controlled by the degree of rotation of the lid, excess being readily drawn back. The container, which is about 1½ in. in diameter and approximately ½ in. thick, is light in weight and can be carried without fear of leakage. It is finished with an embossed title, as shown in the illustration. The carton includes cloth for applying to the lens.



Trade Notes

GUERLAIN.—An announcement by Guerlain of Paris directing attention to the perfumes issued under this historic name appears in our advertisement pages. Guerlain perfumes have been known for over a century and have established a record for stability, thanks to their exceptional quality.

SAVILLE'S EASTER BONUS OFFER.—A bonus offer is made concerning the standard packs of June and Mischief perfumes as well as the novelty packs. Full details are given in our advertisement pages, and chemists may note that the offer definitely closes on April 9. These perfumes are made by the Saville Perfumery, Ltd., Watford, Herts.

PYRONIL FOR PYORRHOEA.—Pyronil has been introduced as a remedy for pyorrhoea and painful gums by Pyronix, Ltd., 3 Duke Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2. It is issued in bakelite screw-capped bottles together with a rubber instrument for massage. Full details as to how the medicament is applied are enclosed inside the carton.



RAZOR BLADE BONUS OFFER.—An announcement concerning another Minora bonus offer available to retailers between March 7 and April 2, 1938, appears in our advertisement pages where full details are given. Minora blades are made by the Moorgate Blade Co., Ltd., Finsbury Pavement House, 120 Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

GAUZZBAND.—A new adhesive bandage has recently been introduced with the trade name Gauzband by Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1. This is a pure white sterilised material impregnated with a substance which renders it adhesive to itself only; it does not adhere to the skin. It has also been treated with an antiseptic, and thus has germicidal properties by which it is kept sterile and may be applied direct to wounds, etc. It is issued in one inch width in lengths of 2, 5 and 15 yards. Wider sizes will be issued in future. Display material will be supplied to chemists on application. (Corrected Note.)

SCHICK DRY SHAVERS.—Some indication of the success of the appeal made in 1937 to the public on behalf of the Schick dry shavers is given in our advertisement pages. Further advertising is now appearing in national newspapers and magazines. All inquiries should be directed to Sydney H. Mugford, 273 Regent Street, London, W.1.

METHYLATED SPIRIT.—The Methylating Co., Ltd., Chancellor's Road, Hammersmith, London, W.6, have issued a useful brochure dealing with the different kinds of methylated spirits sold by the company. They consist of industrial, toilet, pyridinised and mineralised. General information in regard to methylated spirit regulations, uses, etc., are included, and a copy of this booklet, which is likely to be of value to all users of this article, will be sent on application.

GLANDULAR PRODUCTS.—Armour & Co., Ltd., Armour House, St. Martins-le-Grand, London, E.C.1, have introduced a new Glanoid series of separated and physiologically standardised fractions of the anterior pituitary gland. The point to be noted is that the various factors are obtained from the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland only. A brochure giving details of the series, together with particulars of standardisation, dosage, etc., has been published.

WEIGHING MACHINE SHOWCARD.—A useful 'Kepler' showcard (076) issued for display in connexion with a weighing machine, is being issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.1. The card carries a table of weights and heights, and a pocket for weight cards. It is 14 in. high and 7½ in. wide.—A "'Hazeline' Snow," showcard (074) to fit over the carton of "'Hazeline' Snow," has also been issued for counter or window display.

NEW SEASON'S COD-LIVER OIL.—Freudentheil, Smith & Co., 21 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3, have sent us a sample of the new season's Lofoten medicinal cod-liver oil, which has just arrived from their Norwegian principals, Messrs. Brodr. Aarsaether A/S. This oil is of the usual good pale sweet quality, and fully up to their usual standard. It is guaranteed to conform in all respect to the requirements of the B.P., and a Norwegian Government Control Certificate accompanies every shipment.

Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year-Book," 1938, p. 302.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," February 23, 1938)

- "NEW-SKIN"; for coating for wounds (3). By Newskin Co., 882 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A. 573,020.
- "SECONAL"; for hypnotics (3). By Eli Lilly & Co., 740 South Alabama Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A. 574,939.
- "AKROTHERM"; for chilblain ointments (3). By Disitin Products, Ltd., 23 College Hill, London, E.C.4. 582,100.
- "KEMDEX"; for denture cleansers (3) and (48). By Scott & Bowne, Ltd., 10 Stonecutter Street, London, E.C.4. 582,008/085. (Associated.)
- Circular design with word "Glucose"; for glucose (3) and (42). By Corn Products Co., Ltd., Bush House, London, W.C.2. B580,009/010.
- "TUTWUNDER"; for medicinal chemicals, excluding soap (3). By C. Mackay, 65 The Broadway, Bradford, Yorks. 582,546.
- "TOPAX"; for all goods (11). By Topax, Ltd., 35 Otley Road, Shipley, Yorks. 575,362. (Associated.)
- Child on stork label design; for all goods (11). By B. Lax, 9 Manstone Road, London, N.W.2. 581,561.
- "SANTOBEL"; for surgical instruments, etc. (11). By A. E. J. Ferguson, "Heatherlands," Carlton Road, New Malden. 582,671.
- "TIMBREX"; for surgical belts (11). By J. Woods, 4 Charleville Circus, London, S.E.26. 583,032.
- "DENTOSAN"; for denture cleanser (48). By T. Whites & Taylors, Ltd., 70 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1. 581,804.
- "STOFALL"; for hair and scalp preparations (48). By P. L. Jackson, 19 Crowsport, Hamble, Southampton. 582,714.

- "MAJESTY"; for perfumery, etc., excluding soap (48). By Parfumerie et Savonnerie Gilot, 68 Faubourg Saint-Martin, Paris, France. 582,977.
- "GROKAIR"; for all goods (48). By Arnold Products, 45 The Avenue, Pinner, Middlesex. 582,807.
- "PRO"; for toothbrushes (50). By Pro-phy-lac-tic Brush Co., 221 Pine Street, Florence, Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 579,675/674. (Associated.)

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," March 2, 1938)

- "DERMOS"; for foot ointment (3). By T. Stott, 97 Cauce Street, Blackpool. 579,336.
- "GASTEEZ"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Armour & Co., Ltd., St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, E.C.1. 581,937. (Associated.)
- "VENCU"; for bath salts (3). By J. R. Hobson, 18 Harrington Gardens, London, S.W.7. 582,126.
- "ST. CHRISTOPHER BRAND" with illustration of St. Christopher; for medicinal chemicals (3). By V. B. Nesfield, H. Heasman and J. Heasman, Hoat Cottage, Ebdens Hill, Sedlecombe, Sussex. 582,878.
- "K. H. WARD" signature; for medicated preparations (3). By Kathleen H. Ward, 28 Devonshire Place, London, W.1. 583,074.
- "FEROVO"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Galenus, Ltd., 289 to 293 Regent Street, London, W.1. 583,127.
- "NAMOUNA"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Coty (England), Ltd., 3 Stratford Place, London, W.1. 582,668.
- "WINODIN"; for deodorants (48). By R. C. Wilson, Highwood House, Kingston Hill, Kingston, Surrey. 582,776.

Personalities

MR. W. T. KNIGHT, M.P.S., Peterborough, has recently celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday.

MR. F. W. GAMBLE, Ph.C., chairman of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., was presented with the Harrison memorial medal by the president of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Thomas Marns, on March 8 (see p. 295).

MR. GEORGE M. COBB, M.P.S., Halifax, is retiring at the end of March after nearly sixty years in business at 64 Northgate, Halifax. Mr. Cobb was born eighty-six years ago in Madgalen Street, Norwich. He was apprenticed with Smith & Sons, chemists, and later served as assistant in pharmacies in Yarmouth, Lincoln, Nottingham and Bradford. Mr. Cobb qualified in 1878 and opened a business on his own account in Halifax in 1879. As secretary of the Halifax Chemists' Association (of which he was later president) he was largely responsible for introducing a half-day closing in that town fifty years ago. His son, son-in-law and grandson are all qualified chemists. The premises at Northgate have been acquired by the Corporation for street widening purposes. Pictures on p. 287.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

HANLEY.—At Avondale, Fermoyle, on February 14, the wife of Patrick Hanley, M.P.S.I., of a son.

ROBINSON.—At Winfield, Wokingham, on February 26, Marjorie Belle Robinson, Ph.C. (née Carter) (director of Carter Brothers, manufacturing chemists, Shipley), Crowthorne, Berkshire, wife of Kenneth Robinson, of a daughter.

WOOD.—At Somerton Nursing Home, East Sheen, London, S.W.14, on March 5, Nesta (née Jones), wife of John H. Wood, M.P.S., 75 Lowther Road, Barnes, S.W.13, of a daughter (Jennifer Nesta).

Marriages

COSSTICK—HOLLENWEGER.—At the Parish Church, Seaford, Sussex, recently, Edward Cosstick, M.P.S., Alfriston Road, Seaford, to Lissetts M. Hollenweger.

GIBSON—HUGHES.—At Belfast Cathedral, on February 23, of S. D. Gibson, son of Mr. Samuel Gibson, J.P., Ph.C., to M. B. Hughes, Belfast.

HALL—SMITH.—At St. Margaret's Church, Ipswich, on February 23, Henry H. Hall, M.P.S., to Peggy Smith.

Deaths

ADAMSON.—At his residence, "Waverley," Queen's Road, Old Colwyn, on March 4, Mr. Joseph William Adamson, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-five.

CLARKE.—Recently, Mr. Arthur Blayney Clarke, M.P.S., Stanstead Road, London, S.E.23. Mr. Clarke passed the Minor examination in 1906.

COLES.—Recently, Miss Alice Matilda Coles, M.P.S., Old Shoreham Road, Hove. Miss Coles qualified in 1921.

GROVES.—At his home in Downview Avenue, Belfast, on March 5, Mr. Robert Joseph Groves, senior partner in R. J. Groves & Son, wholesale chemists, College Square North, Belfast, and chairman of R. J. Groves & Son (Manufacturing), Ltd., Dublin. He was a member of the Belfast Corporation and was deputy chairman of the Gas Committee. He is survived by his wife and his son, Mr. W. B. Groves, who carries on the business.

ISELL.—On February 14, Mr. Richard Isbell, M.P.S., Fowey, Cornwall, aged fifty-four.

JONES.—Recently, Mr. John Jones, Ph.C., Merthyr-mawr Road, Bridgend, aged seventy-four.

MUIR.—Recently, Mr. Thomas Herbert Muir, M.P.S., Richborne Terrace, London, S.W.8, aged fifty-six.

ORR.—At Glasgow, on March 6, Mr. George Orr, M.P.S., 268 Whitehill Street, Dennistoun. Mr. Orr, who had been with Cockburn & Co., Ltd., chemists, Glasgow, for many years, passed the Minor examination in 1902.

PIGGIN.—On March 1, Mr. Leonard William Pigginn, M.P.S., Tunstall, Staffs, aged sixty-three. Mr. Pigginn had been in ill-health for some time, but had been able to attend his business. He attended on February 24 the annual dinner of the North Staffordshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, of which he was treasurer. Mr. Pigginn served his apprenticeship with the late Mr. Piggott, Tunstall, qualified in 1897, and after further experience in Buxton, Biddulph and Coventry, returned to Tunstall, where he took over the business in High Street of the late Mr. Viggars. Later he removed to premises lower down the street. The funeral took place on March 4 and was attended by representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society's Branch.

PRICE.—On February 27, Mr. John Thomas Price, M.P.S., 54 Killyon Road, London, S.W.8. Mr. Price passed the Minor examination in 1885.

SAUNDERS.—Recently, Mr. James Edwin Saunders, M.P.S., 35 Priestgate, Peterborough, aged eighty-seven.

SCOTT.—At his residence, 5 Lochfield Crescent, Paisley, on February 27, Mr. Alexander Waddell Scott, M.P.S. Mr. Scott qualified in 1918.

TROUP.—Recently, Mr. James Troup, M.P.S., Monymusk, Aberdeenshire. Mr. Troup qualified in 1920.

WOOD.—On February 26, Mr. John Ridal Wood, chemist and druggist, Sleaford, aged seventy-seven. Prior to his retirement Mr. Wood was for many years in business in Market Place.

Recent Wills

MR. SAMUEL SMART BEALL, 97 Milton Road, Cambridge, chemist, who died on October 15, 1937, left £8,734, with net personalty £8,277.

MR. JOHN EDDY KNIGHT, M.P.S., 11 Salisbury Villas, Devonport, Devon, who died on December 19, 1937, left £5,373, with net personalty £5,260.

MR. THOMAS EDWARDS, The Croft, 5 Little Park Gardens, Enfield, London, N., chemist and druggist, who died on July 31, 1937, left estate of the gross value of £6,251, with net personalty £3,992.

MR. DAVID BOWLAS, M.P.S., 14 Falkner Square, Liverpool, for many years representative of Meggeson & Co., Ltd., London, S.E., has left estate of the gross value of £5,004, with net personalty £4,843.

MR. WALTER HITCHMAN, Maple Cottage, High Street, Harrold, Bedford, formerly of Market Place, Kettering, chemist, who died on December 5, 1937, aged seventy-one, left £7,154, with net personalty £7,117.

MR. SOLOMON ISIDOR JOSEPH, 8 Albert Court, South Kensington, S.W., a director of Ensign, Ltd. (photographic manufacturers), and Fordham & Co. (photo-mount manufacturers), who died on January 4, 1938, left estate of the gross value of £1,340, with net personalty £1,315.

MR. WILLIAM COCHRANE DOBBIN, 21 Lynington Road, Kilburn, London, N.W.6, and formerly of Belfast, retired merchant, formerly managing director of William Dobbin & Co., Ltd., Belfast, who died on December 30, 1937, left £9,584, with net personalty £9,503.

MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM OWBRIDGE, South Skirlaugh, Yorks, chairman and governing director of W. T. Owbridge, Ltd., patent medicine manufacturers, proprietors of Owbridge's Lung Tonic, who died on October 3, 1937, left £3,303 14s. 5d., with net personalty £1,259 19s. He died intestate, and letters of administration have been granted to his widow, Mrs. Kate Owbridge, and Mrs. Jennie Wilson.



Retail		Trade
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1/2 "	<i>John Bell</i>	11/6 " "
2/9 "	BRAND	17/6 " "

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When 'Luminal' is specified on any prescription, the Chemist is legally bound to supply the Original product. Substitutes are liable to give different clinical results from the Original. In order to safeguard doctors and patients we shall protect our Trade Mark rights by vigorous action.



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Children's Powders

ADVERTISED EVERYWHERE. READY SALES.
ALFRED FENNINGS, Cowes, I.W.

"Counter Prescribing"

The age-old right of chemists to 'counter-prescribe' is preserved to them under Sec. 19 (1)(c) of The Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

The latest edition of "DISEASES AND REMEDIES" is an invaluable standby in this connexion. It provides a host of tested formulas in accordance with modern medical practice, as well as an alphabetical arrangement of diseases.

It is the Chemists' Guide to modern medical practice.

You can secure a copy of the latest edition by return of post if you send remittance value 7s. 10d. to

The Publisher,

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated.

E/10. Baine's asthma cure	E/10. Rheinhardt's salve
G/93. Chlorophymol	P/10. Sandaracineolic acid
B/92. Miracle hormone cream	B/53. S.F. King plaster (in tube or stick form)

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

VOL. CXXVIII March 12, 1938 NO. 3031

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Births	299	Irish Notes	288
Business Changes	283	Lambs Killed by Drench ...	293
Carriage of Goods in Private Cars	294	Legal Reports	292
Coming Events	302	Marriages	299
Company News	291	News in Pictures	287
Corner for Students	306	News of the Week	283
Correspondence:—		Packaging Notes	297
Letters	312	Parliamentary News	302
Miscellaneous Inquiries ...	314	Perkin Centenary	303
Deaths	299	Personalities	299
Derris Root Requirements ...	307	Pharmaceutical Problems ...	296
Editorial Articles:—		Recent Wills	299
Poisons by Post	301	Retrospect	314
Sicilian Lemon Industry Control	301	Scottish Notes	289
Air-raid Lighting Restrictions	302	The Use and Abuse of Antiseptics	305
Gazette	292	Topical Reflections	289
Harrison Memorial Lecture ...	295	Trade Marks	298
Imperial and Foreign News ...	290	Trade Notes	298
Indian Chemical Trade	307	Trade Report	308
Information Department	300	Welsh Notes	288
Insurance Act Dispensing ...	292	World Mineral Industries—	
		No. 11	311

Poisons by Post

It appears that there are two methods followed by the wholesale trade in transmitting poisons (including dangerous drugs and restricted drugs) by post. Certain firms send such articles by registered post and make a charge for doing so, whereas other firms transmit in the ordinary way. The question of transmitting poisons including dangerous drugs by post comes under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act and the Rules made thereunder. There is nothing in the Dangerous Drugs Act or Regulations restricting the method by which dangerous drugs are delivered in this country. There is, however, an international agreement by which the transmission of drugs to which the International Opium Conventions apply is prohibited by letter post when consigned abroad. This distinction should be carefully noted. The difficulty seems to arise from the fact that according to Poisons Rule 7 (3), First Schedule poisons supplied on a signed order must if sent by post be sent by registered post, but supplies "within the trade" are exempted from such signed order requirement by Rule 7 (1), which is explicit on this point in requiring the "wholesaler" to be "a person carrying on business in the course of which poisons are regularly sold or regularly used in the manufacture of other articles" with the proviso that "the purchaser requires the article for the purpose of that business." The "signed order" provision originated under the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1923, and related solely to supply of dangerous drugs to registered medical practitioners in order to obviate the necessity of a personal attendance for signing the poisons register. This requirement has been repealed by the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and replaced by Poisons Rule 7 (3) which possesses a much wider scope in that it applies to any sale of a First Schedule poison to a person outside the trade (i.e. to a person requiring the poison for the purposes of his trade, profession or business).

Obviously, there is a wide field of wholesale dealing in which First Schedule poisons can be sent by ordinary post, and in addition dangerous drugs and restricted drugs

may be dispatched to authorised sellers of poisons in a similar manner. In the event of the disappearance of such substances in the post, the question arises as to whether the sender would render himself liable to a certain amount of censure in some circumstances, although he is acting within the strict letter of the law. Without further comment, however, on this apparent laxity, it would be desirable if the trade generally adopted a uniform procedure. This would not only save consignees from needless postal charges, but a uniform practice of the trade would be desirable in case of accidents.

Sicilian Lemon Industry Control

THE unofficial report received from Italy, published in last week's issue (pp. 277 and 280), that it had been decided at the meeting held in Rome on February 25 to recommend to the authorities the issue of an official Decree sanctioning the control of production and exportation of Sicilian lemon products, through the medium of a Consortium, has been the subject of much discussion in both merchant importing and consuming quarters in this country. During the past week we have made inquiry in appropriate official and unofficial quarters for further information, but up to the moment of writing no details of the methods likely to be adopted or of the probable scope of the control are available. The original report, which still awaits official confirmation, appears to be thoroughly reliable; in substance it has been confirmed by advices since received by several London importers. The position to date is, according to reports, as follows:—The decision at the Rome meeting was taken on a majority vote and the proposal is now to be considered at a meeting of the Council of Ministers in Rome at a date yet to be fixed. This meeting may take place within the next five to ten days, and the opinion is expressed that it is not probable the recommendation to form a Consortium will be rejected. Should this view prove to be correct the necessary Decree may then be issued more or less forthwith. Some doubt is expressed as to whether the control would be put into effect in regard to this season's oil and, possibly, juice, although it was pointed out that if the necessary machinery could be set up quickly the operation of the Consortium might, for certain reasons, not be delayed. As to the scope of the Consortium it may, of course, include the control of the fruit, peel in brine, and juice, as well as the oil. Citrate of lime is already the subject of control.

The proposed control, whatever its form and scope, is not looked upon with favour by importers, merchants or consumers in this country, who would, as a whole, much prefer a continuance of the old conditions of independent trading. They have, it seems, in mind the conditions on which the bergamot control is operated, and that is a small matter commercially compared with a similar restriction on lemon products. The decision is, however, entirely a matter for the Italian authorities and the commercial interests in that country who are directly concerned; it is their own domestic affair. The question of the success or otherwise of the project does, however, rest with importers and consumers in this and other countries, and it is on this point that we may offer comment. First, it has to be remembered that Sicily does not hold in lemon oil and juice world monopolies, as she may do in bergamot oil. There are other sources, most of which are steadily increasing outputs. This week we are advised that additional quantities of Californian lemon products are likely to be

available for export this year. The use of French Guinea orange oil adapted to represent lemon oil is freely available at cheap prices, and there is no doubt the consumption of this and similar substitutes and blends is increasing. Again, the world consumption of lemon oil and juice is not increasing; other flavours, particularly for "soft" drinks, such as grapefruit, orange, pineapple, etc., have in recent years gained favour. We are advised from a reliable quarter that the leading flavour today in "soft" drinks is grapefruit. This change in fashion must be seriously affecting the consumption of lemon juice in particular and, to a lesser extent, that of the oil.

If the sales and consumption of lemon oil and juice are to be increased so as to reach their former normal quantity, the proposed control will have to be operated impartially and with a reasonable incentive to both exporters and importers to handle these products. Consumers must be able to obtain supplies of the quality and character they desire, through the distributing channels they have been used to, and not be put in a position of having to take delivery of a product, which may be of quite good quality, but of a character not suitable for their purpose. The shipment prices for the oil and the juice will have to be such that consumers will have no cause to turn to substitutes. Briefly, if it is to succeed the control should be strictly limited to the supervision of production and, possibly, the control of export prices. There must be continued freedom for both importers and consumers to purchase the quality juice and oil they desire through the channels which past experience has given them confidence to do business with. Consumption is the dominating influence in all markets, whether they be controlled or free.

For reasons of a domestic character it may be desirable that the Sicilian lemon and its ancillary industries should be rationalised and officially controlled, but it should be remembered that it will be the consumers who will sit in judgment and decide whether it shall succeed or not.

Air Raid Lighting Restrictions

THE memorandum on lighting restrictions in time of war, issued this week by the Home Office, Air Raid Precautions Department, although in the nature of preliminary instructions, indicates that the most stringent conditions will be enforced during the whole period of any hostilities. In effect, they will operate as a complete and permanent "black-out" for the whole of the country. All external lights and illuminated signs on buildings will, of course, be prohibited and all windows, skylights, doors, etc., effectively masked. The emission of direct or reflected light from factories would have to be prevented. Normal public lighting of highways will not be permitted; reflectors, white road markings and other devices will be instituted to assist and guide road transport. Exceptions may be made for the carrying out of national essential services by the aid of dimmed lighting. Headlights will only be allowed on road transport vehicles if they are heavily screened. This is a brief outline of the main instructions.

FLUORINE IN FOOD PRODUCTS.—The fluorine in various food products has been separated by distillation at 135° to 150° C. in an apparatus containing glass wool and sulphuric acid and determined by means of a zirconium and alizarin reagent. The amounts found in many substances such as biscuit, gelatin, flour, glucose, cocoa and egg-yolk were nil or insignificant (0.5 to 2 parts per million), but the observation of Reid, that tea contains appreciable amounts of fluorine, has been confirmed. Thus, China tea contained 40 and Indian tea 60 parts per million. Approximately 75 per cent. of the total fluorine present will be found in an infusion made with tea. —Abstract of a paper read by H. C. Lockwood before the Society of Public Analysts.

Parliamentary News

HAIRDRESSERS REGISTRATION BILL

Another Bill for the registration of hairdressers has been introduced in the House of Lords and has been published (price 3d.) by H.M. Stationery Office. This is the third Bill drafted with the same object (see *C. & D.*, 1937, II, 66 and 1936, II, 179).

SHOPS ACTS

Mr. De la Bère asked the Home Secretary whether he will consider some amendment to the Shops Act, 1934, in view of the present anomalies whereby it is possible on the half-day closing to purchase from chemists a tooth brush and tooth paste, but not a shaving brush and safety razor, and in view of the fact that many retailers are unable to interpret the Act in numerous instances similar to the one given?

Sir S. Hoare: Under the Shops Act, 1912, shops are required to close for a weekly half-holiday, but various exemptions are provided, including an exemption for the sale of medicines and medicinal and surgical appliances. My hon. Friend will appreciate that in legislation of this character some special exceptions must of necessity be provided, and that where there are exceptions there must always be border-line cases. I do not see how such cases are to be avoided by any amendment of the law, short of abolishing the exemptions altogether.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week the before meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, March 14

West Kent Chemists' Association, Public Hall, Beckenham. Address by Mr. L. Moreton Parry.

Tuesday, March 15

Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association, Grand Hotel, at 8.45 p.m. Mr. W. S. Howells on "Reflections on the Present Position of Pharmacy."

Guild of Public Pharmacists, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 7.30 p.m. Film on "Elastoplast in Modern Surgery."

Leicester and Leicestershire Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, College of Technology, Leicester, at 8 p.m. Mr. W. Deacon on "The Romance of Perfumes."

Norwich Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Curat House, The Walk, at 8.15 p.m. Mr. J. W. Francis on "Ethics for the Pharmacist," and discussion on B.P. Conference, 1938.

Reigate and Redhill Pharmacists' Association, Warwick Hotel, Redhill, at 8.30 p.m. Dr. A. Crawford on "Infant Nutrition."

Wednesday, March 16

Anglesey, N. Carnarvonshire and Colwyn Bay Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, St George's Hotel, Llandudno, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

Thursday, March 17

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, Victoria Hotel, at 8.30 p.m. Benevolent Fund smoking concert.

South-Eastern (London) Associations, Restaurant Frascati, 32 Oxford Street, W.1, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

Leeds Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Metropole Hotel, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. J. D. Matthews, M.C., on "Gas Attack Precautions."

Liverpool and District Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, Liverpool 1, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. L. Moreton Parry on "How a Militant Society can Assist the Chemist in Business."

Friday, March 18

Pharmaceutical Society (North British Branch), 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8 p.m. Mr. D. B. Dott on "Laboratory Notes," Mr. D. Ritchie on "Oil of Tar and Iodine Paint, B.P.C.," Dr. J. J. Blackie on "Pollen Allergens."

Saturday, March 19

Special Brigade (Gas and Anti-Gas Services), R.E., Bedford Head Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1. Annual reunion dinner. Tickets 6s. 6d., from Mr. H. Lucas, 37 Northumberland Avenue, Welling, Kent.

Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, London, W.1, at 3 p.m. Professor W. L. Bragg on "Scientific Problems of Industry."

Centenary Year of Perkin's Birth

By William Kirkby, M.Sc., Ph.C.

IT is only a little over a hundred years ago that the beginnings of organic chemistry, as now defined, took place when Friedrich Wöhler, in 1828, obtained urea by synthesis. During the succeeding sixteen years considerable progress in this new branch of chemistry was made in some continental laboratories, particularly in the one established by Justus Liebig at Giessen. In England, but little attention was given to this kind of work until Liebig paid some visits here, by which time he had become a very famous chemist. His enthusiasm in telling about his own work, and that of his friend Wöhler, stimulated much interest in scientific circles, with the result that the Prince Consort, in conjunction with Sir James Clark, the Queen's physician, succeeded in bringing about, in 1845, the foundation of a Royal College of Chemistry. Prince Albert became the president of the College, which was temporarily located in George Street, Hanover Square. At the instigation of the president a brilliant student of Liebig's, August Wilhelm von Hofmann, at that time a *privatdozent* at Bonn, was invited to become the director of the new College. In June of the following year the president laid the foundation stone of three new laboratories in Oxford Street—which were completed in 1847. William Henry Perkin deserves to be remembered by all classes of society for what he became, for what he did, for the benefits he bestowed on industry and, not least, because he continued the work begun by his teacher A. W. von Hofmann.

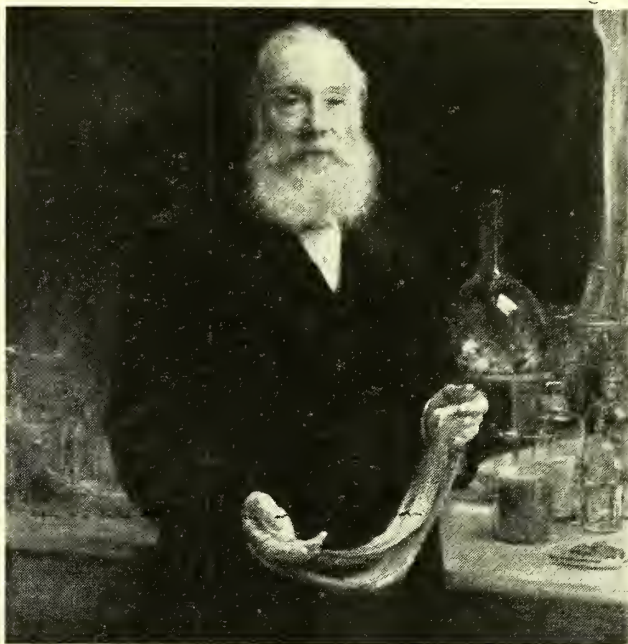
Perkin's Early Life

This is the centenary year of the birth of Perkin. He was born on March 12, 1838. He was the youngest son of George Fowler Perkin, a builder and contractor and apparently a man of means. William Henry was educated first at a private school and then at the City of London School. In a piece of autobiography he says that as a lad it was intended that he should follow his father's calling; but he became more interested in engines, drawing and painting, all of which he pursued earnestly until when, between twelve and thirteen years of age, a boy friend showed him some chemical experiments, which "struck me," he says, "very much, with the result that I saw there was in chemistry something far beyond the other pursuits with which I had previously been occupied." Thenceforth, Perkin became the devotee of chemical research and his devotion had an aim that was pre-eminently practical.

It was about this time that he entered the City of London School, where he came into contact with Thomas Hall, one of the class masters whose interest in chemistry was so great that, in addition to his ordinary duties, he undertook to deliver lectures on chemistry and natural philosophy in the dinner intervals twice a week. Perkin attended these lectures and showed himself such a capable pupil that he was permitted by Hall to assist him in his demonstrations. At the intercession of Hall, in 1853 when Perkin was fifteen, he was allowed to become a student under Dr. Hofmann at the Royal College of Chemistry. Within two years he completed at that institution the usual curriculum of qualitative and quantitative analysis, and a course in gas analysis, and also carried out a piece of research on anthracene, which substance had been discovered in coal-tar in 1832. The origin of Perkin's researches is found in Hofmann's work in connexion with coal-tar constituents. It was in 1845 that Hofmann discovered that benzene could be obtained from coal-tar; it was he who, when at Giessen, had obtained from coal-tar a body which he identified as being identical with the substance previously produced from indigo, for which he retained the name aniline. It is not remarkable that these experiences of the director determined the direction of his pupil's work. The research done by Perkin was so satisfactory that he was enrolled as an honorary assistant to the professor. Its result, however, seemed at first to be of only negative value because of a misconception as to the true formula of the hydrocarbon upon which he had been operating. Actually, it afterwards proved that unwittingly he had obtained anthraquinone—the parent substance for the production of alizarin. At this time Perkin was advanced from the post of honorary assistant to that of being a member of the research staff of the College and was brought as a colleague into association with A. H. Church (afterwards Professor Church).

Discovery of Aniline Dyestuffs

Not satisfied with the amount of work he was able to undertake in the college laboratories Perkin, in 1854—he was then sixteen years old—fitted up a laboratory in a room at his father's house in Shadwell where, after the college work was finished for the day and during vacations he could continue his researches. It was in this home laboratory that, during the



By courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery]

SIR WILLIAM HENRY PERKIN, F.R.S.

Easter vacation of 1856 (when eighteen years of age), he was tempted to follow up a suggestion of Hofmann's that quinine might be synthesized from naphthalene. He says (Hofmann Memorial Lecture, 1896) he thought he might synthesize allyltoluidine, but he was not successful in obtaining any quinine; only a dirty reddish-brown precipitate was formed. "Unpromising though this result was, I was interested in the action, and thought it desirable to treat a more simple base in the same manner. Aniline was selected, and its sulphate was treated with potassium dichromate; in this instance a black precipitate was obtained, and on examination, this was found to contain the colouring matter so well known as aniline purple or mauve. . . . Very soon after the discovery of this colouring matter I found that it had the properties of a dye and that it resisted the action of light remarkably well."

Church, who had become a close friend of Perkin, says that he distinctly recommended that the process of manufacture should be patented, and, accordingly, a patent was secured August 26, 1856. At the Jubilee Ceremonial Meeting of the Discovery of Mauve, Perkin paid a tribute to his father and his brother, T. D. Perkin, in these words:—"My father was much disappointed when I took to chemistry, but nevertheless when I obtained the mauve he risked most of the capital he had accumulated by a life of great industry in building and starting the works at Greenford Green (evidently having great confidence in me). My father . . . fortunately was rewarded by seeing the undertaking a success. My brother, Mr. T. D. Perkin, who was expected to follow my father's business, helped me in my first small manufacturing operations. . . . He afterwards conducted the commercial part in the works with great assiduity, and we worked together harmoniously for seventeen years, until the works were sold in 1873." Perkin

relinquished his position in the College of Chemistry when he and his family began the manufacturing enterprise.

The story of the large development of the aniline dye industry is one of the most remarkable in the history of science. Its beginnings were with a young man who had a flair for experimentation, and who was not too firmly "grounded" in the usual methods of laboratory work; perhaps this was due in some measure to his youth. For instance, he discarded the usual practice of decoloration with charcoal when he obtained unpromising coloured uncrystallisable precipitates—but submitted them to further examination. He and his family became rich in a few years, but he continued with his researches. There were, however, others who were attracted by the possible further richness of the lode he had struck, and when his master returned to Germany Hofmann continued his work on aniline products, training his pupils so that in a few years they were sending German dyes in ever increasing quantities all over the world. The Great War compelled Britain to find means of recovering a pre-eminence in a chemical industry that should never have been allowed to pass out of the country, especially in view of the fact that coal tar had already been recognised here as being of great value.

Production of Dyes

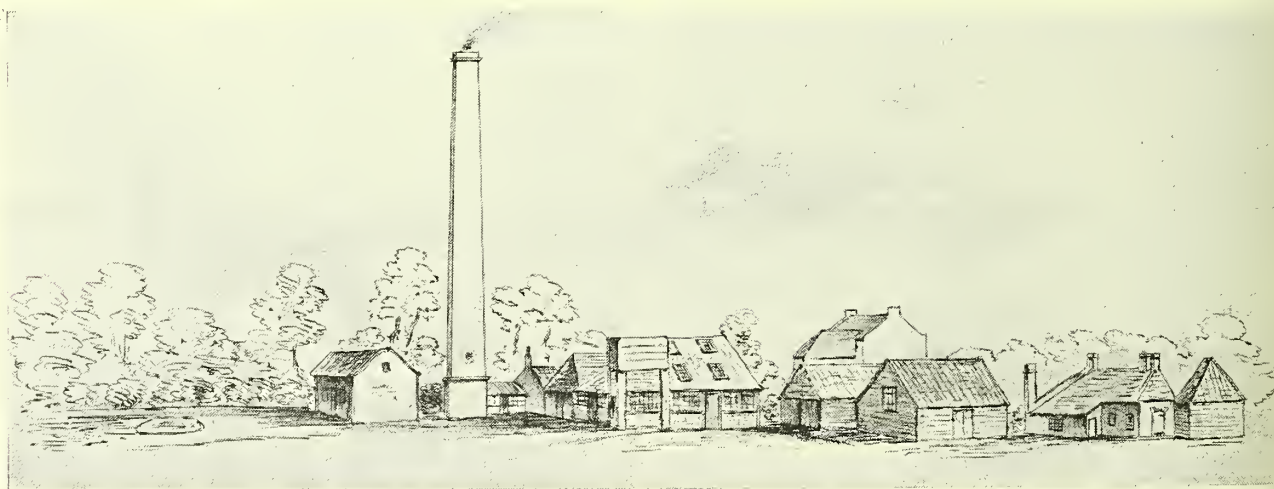
The Greenford Green firm, during the sixteen years of its existence, introduced in addition to the mauve, the following dyes—dahlia, which was similar to Hofmann's violet, aniline pink, magenta, amidoazonaphthalene, Britannia violet, Perkin's green and "alizarine." Perkin also made an improvement of the first importance in the production of artificial alizarin. Graeber and Liebermann's process for alizarin turned out to be too expensive. Perkin, in 1869, patented a cheaper one about the same time that the other workers took out a patent in this country for one that was more profitable. This artificial alizarin finally caused the practically complete decline of madder root cultivation. It was the first natural dyeing substance to be produced artificially. From that time to the present the number of artificial colours, particularly the coal tar colours, has increased enormously. Many of these were discovered between Perkin's day and the outbreak of the Great War, when, notwithstanding the work of English chemists, the greater part of them was manufactured in Germany, and not more than 29 per cent. of those used in Great Britain were made here; the rest were imported. In 1914 it became quickly evident how much we were in need of these goods for all kinds of work besides the dyeing of fabrics. The authorities had to take steps to manufacture them here, and within seven years of the end of the War, in 1925, over 80 per cent. were of home production. Something can be done by mercantile statistics, but the vastness of new fields of work and of scientific research that have been made possible by aniline colours cannot be summarised—foods of all kinds, fabrics and trimmings, household decorations, phases of photography, artists' colours, leather goods, micro-biological stains,

medical products, cosmetic applications, antiseptics, etc., etc., all testify to the fame of one who, notwithstanding his dominant ambition to be a research chemist, did not disdain to try out practically at once the immediate results of his first apparently fortuitous discovery. It would appear that William Henry Perkin was peculiarly a chemist with the spirit of an Englishman. There is a glamour surrounding these aniline products other than that of colour. Perkin and his co-workers introduced into every day chemistry a fascination for everyone who feels the slightest interest in physical transmutation. Within ten years of Perkin's discovery magenta and other dyes were being made industrially. At the International Exhibition of 1862 a number were shown of which, perhaps, the most remarkable specimens were a purified solid mauve priced at the same price as platinum weight for weight, and a "crown" of magenta the crystals of which on the frame were valued at £100.

Perkin's Distinctions

Two other important discoveries made by Perkin were the synthesis of coumarin, which was the first odorous vegetable substance to be produced from coal tar, and the synthesis of cinnamic acid, that made possible the production of artificial indigo by A. von Baeyer and H. Caro. In the latter part of his life he gave much attention to the subject of magnetic rotation of substances and the light it could throw upon their constitution.

Sir William Henry Perkin was entertained in July, 1906, at an international gathering in London to celebrate the Jubilee of the Discovery of Mauve, and he died almost exactly one year afterwards, in July, 1907. Throughout his life there was a continuous stream of scientific contributions made by him, chiefly to be found in the archives of the Chemical Society. He was a man of remarkable modesty, but there was a succession of honours from that first medal of the "Société Industrielle de Mulhouse" in 1859. He was elected an F.R.S. in 1866, and served on its Council; he became Fellow of the Chemical Society in 1856, and in 1885 was its president. His academic distinctions include degrees of the Universities of Wurzburg, St. Andrews, Manchester, Munich, Oxford, Leeds, Columbia, and Johns Hopkins. The recognition he received at the hands of numerous societies was remarkable, but the honours conferred upon him by the Royal Society and the Chemical Society must be mentioned, for from the first of these he received the Davy medal and a Royal medal, the Longstaff medal from the Chemical Society and the Albert medal from the Society of Arts. In 1898 the Society of Chemical Industry awarded him a gold medal. In 1906—the year in which the jubilee of the discovery of mauve was celebrated—he was knighted. Perkin's career reveals a man of remarkable integrity of ambition and achievement. His influence on the development of practical chemistry has been both profound and extensive; and his contributions to so many branches of industry are almost beyond comprehension.



PERKIN'S SKETCH OF THE FIRST ARTIFICIAL DYE FACTORY. ERECTED BY PERKIN & SONS AT GREENFORD GREEN, 1857.

[By courtesy of the Director of Science Museum, South Kensington]

Use and Abuse of Antiseptics

THE problem of the use of antiseptics on the body is considerably clarified by a recent account on the subject appearing in the "British Medical Journal" (37, II, 1286) by Drs. L. P. Garrard and G. L. Keynes. In describing the part played by different substances in superficial antiseptics, the authors draw attention to the two kinds of bacteria which may be found on the skin, (a) the normal parasites, such as white staphylococci living in the superficial layers, (b) foreign and often dangerous bacteria due to accidental contamination. It is the removal of the latter, or their destruction, which is the object underlying the cleansing of the skin in surgical practice. A roughening of the skin caused by continual scrubbing or application of chemical substances induces rather than obstructs the growth of either kind of bacteria. It is recommended, therefore, that surgeons should limit the time spent on washing their hands with soap and water to three minutes. After washing the hands should be rinsed in spirit to dehydrate the surface of the skin and should be dried with a sterilised towel.

Sterilisation of the Skin

As regards the patient's skin, this should be cleaned thoroughly with ether soap and water and dried with a spirit application. Here the addition of mercury biniodide to the spirit does not appear to have any advantage. To sterilise the skin of the patient the antiseptic used should have a persistent action and should be able to penetrate the superficial layers of the skin. Mercurial salts and certain dyes have these properties, although the latter have the disadvantage of staining. A recommended mercurial solution consists of:—

Mercury perchloride	...	...	0.8 gm.
Hydrochloric acid	...	...	60 c.c.
Methylated spirit	...	...	640 c.c.
Water	...	...	300 c.c.

As an indicator of the area treated by this solution, chrysoidin Y may be added. An example of a dye solution for the same purpose is a 5 per cent. solution of acriflavine in 50 per cent. alcohol and 10 per cent. acetone.

Objections to the use of iodine, which is so frequently used for sterilising the patient's skin are as follows:—Some sensitive skins show a blistering or peeling after application; it disappears comparatively quickly from the skin and becomes inactivated by contact with blood; finally the use of iodine is not particularly economical. Iodine also has irritant properties which cause inflammation of certain tissues. Another application which is used for skin sterilisation is picric acid, but this also irritates certain skins and has frequently been followed by such severe symptoms of poisoning as to result in the patient's death. When ether is used for sterilising the skin of the patient it should be used freely to ensure that the skin is absolutely clean. The problem of destroying bacteria chemically in a recent wound has received consideration by the authors. A small wound sustained during a septic operation is known to contain dangerous bacteria. It is a question of whether these organisms can be destroyed before they invade the surrounding tissues. Experiments have been carried out on animals where wounds have been infected with virulent streptococci, and treated by injection or topical application of antiseptics. It has been found that substances such as phenol and mercury perchloride did not prevent the infection from spreading, but compounds of the diamino-acridine type are able to effect this. This property is ascribed to their capacity for restraining the growth of *Streptococcus pyogenes*. They are effective in solutions of 1 in 100,000 and the presence of serum or blood does not affect their bactericidal capacity. They have the further advantage of being relatively non-toxic and leucocytes are able to retain motility in a 1 in 1,000 solution of acriflavine, even though they are considerably stained by it. It is claimed that no other type of antiseptic possesses these properties. It is recommended that a dressing soaked in 0.2 per cent. acriflavine solution be applied to the wound and kept in position for two hours. A punctured wound may be treated by injecting the solution with pressure by means of a hypodermic syringe, so that a certain amount of permeation into the surrounding tissues can take place. Infected wounds may similarly be treated by thorough irrigation or complete immersion in the antiseptic solution, but where this procedure involves much trouble or expense in minor casual-

ties, accidental wounds may be effectively disinfected by a solution of the less toxic coal-tar antiseptics. The following interesting comments are put forward by the authors regarding other commonly-used antiseptic substances. Lysol and phenol are highly destructive to certain tissues in strengths which are adequate for antiseptic action, while weaker ones are quite ineffective. Salts of mercury act very slowly forming inactive compounds with proteins present in serum. Although considerably more toxic than acriflavine, brilliant green has, in short periods, a greater bactericidal action. Antiseptics which liberate chlorine or oxygen are soon inactivated by blood or serum, although the former, when applied continually until bleeding has stopped, may often disinfect a wound satisfactorily.

Penetration of Antiseptics

Apparently, a comparative study of the depths of penetration of antiseptics into the tissues, and the depth of bacterial invasion in different infections, has not been made. It can be assumed, however, that when bacteria have invaded the tissue they become almost inaccessible to applications of antiseptics, which can at the best have only a superficial action. The use of antiseptics, nevertheless, in dealing with an infected wound should not be withheld, as it may have the advantages of deodorising the area and in bringing about an exudation by irritant action and the prevention of further infection. Irrigation with Dakin's solution is mentioned for this purpose. The application of strong antiseptics is to be deprecated as it hinders phagocytosis and obstructs the growth of new tissues. The benefits which can be obtained by the use of silver nitrate solutions are somewhat counteracted by the death of the tissue which follows their use. Bacterial organisms vary considerably in their susceptibility to the action of antiseptics, for instance, streptococci and staphylococci are much more susceptible to the action of acriflavine than are certain Gram-negative bacilli. *B. proteus* and *B. pyocyaneus* are very resistant to these and other antiseptic compounds. It is stated by the authors of the present investigations that acriflavine and other dyes possess the disadvantage of being absorbed by certain dressings or that they are only active when applied in excess. Criticism is also made of the B.P.C. emulsion of acriflavine on account of the antiseptic action being hindered by incorporation in an oily base and these workers state that this preparation has no demonstrable antiseptic action whatever. The value of B.I.P.P. has similarly been challenged.

Since these views on acriflavine emulsion have been expressed, however, Dr. J. W. Tomb ("British Medical Journal," 38, I, 256) has pointed out that he has made an emulsion of acriflavine which is highly antiseptic and at the same time is inexpensive to produce. His formula is as follows:—

Acriflavine	...	...	...	1 gm.
Lime water	...	...	...	500 c.c.
Olive oil	...	...	...	500 c.c.

This emulsion may be prepared by dissolving the acriflavine in the lime water, adding the oil and shaking thoroughly. He states that a commercial olive oil which is slightly rancid is more satisfactory for the preparation of this emulsion than a refined oil, on account of the higher fatty acid content. In reaction, acriflavine is acid but when presented in lime water its effectiveness is in no way diminished as an antiseptic.

Endeavours to destroy bacteria in deeper sites have led to the introduction of substances which have been brought into prominence within the last few years. These include sulphonamide-P., which has proved to be effective in the oral treatment of infections caused by haemolytic streptococci in the blood stream, and the action of which has been ascribed, among other things, to the fact that it remains in its highest concentration in the blood stream for six hours. Certain products have from time to time been used where a reduction in bacterial activity in the lower bowel is desired, but it is doubted whether these ever reach the colon. Similarly, there does not appear to be any convincing evidence that drugs used as biliary antiseptics have any value. Although hexamine is given for the purpose, it is not bactericidal, as it only acts in an acid medium liberating formaldehyde, and an adequate acidity for this in the body only exists in the stomach and urinary tract.

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.2."

Report on the February Analytical Exercise

The powder distributed to students on February 8 contained one part by weight of lead iodide, two parts of bismuth hydroxynitrate, and seven parts of barium nitrate. The calculated composition of such a mixture is:—

Pb	...	...	...	...	4.5
Bi	...	...	...	...	13.7
Ba	...	...	...	...	36.8
I	...	...	...	...	5.5
NO ₃	...	...	...	...	37.3
OH	...	...	...	...	2.2

100.0

Samples of the powder were despatched to ten students, and eight reports of analyses were received. Barium and the nitric acid radical were reported in every case, but lead was missed by five students and bismuth by three, while the iodide escaped detection in three instances. The amount of water vapour evolved when the powder was heated—due to the decomposition of the hydroxynitrate—was small and was overlooked by three students.

The orange-yellow colour of the powder suggested the probable presence of a chromium compound or of lead iodide, and some evidence pointing to the latter was obtained when the powder was heated in a narrow dry tube. At a comparatively low temperature decomposition took place with the separation of free iodine which appeared in the form of vapour with its characteristic violet colour. The odour of iodine was not clearly distinguishable since the vapour was evolved in admixture with oxides of nitrogen, arising from the decomposition of the bismuth hydroxynitrate. Water vapour derived from the last-named also accompanied the other gaseous products and was deposited—not very abundantly—in the cool portion of the tube.

The powder dissolved easily in hot dilute hydrochloric acid and the solution was ready forthwith for the systematic examination for metallic radicals. There were two items in this examination that furnished opportunity for the occurrence of errors. The first was the failure to make sure that hydrogen sulphide was applied as reagent for the precipitation of the copper-group sulphides to a solution that did not contain too high a concentration of acid and that, prior to filtration, the gas had been passed to saturation through the solution when quite cold. The solubility of lead and bismuth sulphides in moderately concentrated cold, and also in highly diluted hot hydrochloric acid is quite considerable, and failure to obtain any precipitate of either, or to attain only very incomplete precipitation, is liable to occur unless due precautions are observed. The side by side recognition of lead and bismuth in the sulphide precipitate also demanded care.

The second item had to do with the precipitation of the barium as carbonate. Unless attention was given to the matter there was a certain risk of deficiency in the quantity of ammonium carbonate added as barium-group reagent. In the present analysis if enough of the reagent was not added some of the barium remained in solution and was present in the filtrate to which sodium or ammonium phosphate was added in testing for magnesium and was likely to prove misleading. In every case some further drops of ammonium carbonate solution should be added to the clear filtrate as a precaution, before adding the phosphate.

PRIZES

The first prize for the best analysis has been awarded to:—

JOHN SUMMERS, 28 Forthill Road, Broughty Ferry, Angus.

The second prize has been awarded to:—

J. WHITEHEAD, Glen Garry, Simonstone, Burnley.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding fifteen shillings may be taken as a first prize.

Second prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about seven shillings and sixpence may be taken as a second prize.

* The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the publisher, naming the book or books they select.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES

1. Correspondents who have not passed in Chemistry:—

J. Summers (1st prize)	96	Phoria	...	...	54
J. Whitehead (2nd prize)	73	Quantum	...	...	51
Learner	56	L'espoir	...	...	49

2. Correspondents who have passed in Chemistry:—

Jay Kay	87	Spiegeleisen	63
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TO CORRESPONDENTS

J. WHITEHEAD.—Your report does not indicate that you ever obtained a solution that contained all the constituents of the powder. Such a solution was easily prepared and should have been employed in the systematic examination for metallic radicals. The reaction that led you to report magnesium was doubtless due to barium that had escaped precipitation as carbonate, owing to the insufficiency of the ammonium carbonate added. Barium phosphate, however, would be flocculent while ammonium magnesium phosphate is crystalline.

LEARNER.—The precipitate that you supposed to be due to an oxalate must have consisted of lead and bismuth hydroxides. Make a careful study in the laboratory of the reactions of solutions containing both lead and bismuth and note the differences when mercury is also present.

PHORIA.—You found that the powder dissolved readily in dilute hydrochloric acid, and you detected barium as a constituent. Consideration of these facts ought to have prevented you from reporting the presence of the sulphuric acid radical. The latter was no doubt introduced in impure sodium carbonate. The precipitate you took for nickel sulphide was due to lead or bismuth or both that had escaped precipitation as sulphide in the copper group.

QUANTUM.—In view of your conclusions regarding this exercise, we strongly advise you to make a thorough practical examination of solutions containing mixed metals of the copper group. Note that testing for chloride by means of manganese dioxide and sulphuric acid is only admissible when dioxide entirely free from chloride is available. Most commercial samples contain chloride as impurity.

JAY KAY.—You detected lead in the silver group, but failed to find it in the copper group, where some was certain to be present owing to the solubility of lead chloride to a certain extent even in a cold slightly acid solution.

SPIEGELEISEN.—In testing for acidic radicals by means of silver nitrate you mention that no red precipitate of silver chromate was produced, but you leave unmentioned the pale yellow precipitate of silver iodide that ought to have appeared if the procedure you describe was carried out. (N.B.—"Spiegeleisen," not "Speigeleisen.")

L'ESPOIR.—Volatilisation of some of the added hydrochloric acid was responsible for the supposed evolution of sulphur dioxide. The odours of the respective gases are really quite distinctive, but they are frequently mistaken for each other. It is worth while to learn to distinguish them.

WOMAN'S FAIR AND EXHIBITION.—Described as the first exhibition of its kind to be held in this country, the Woman's Fair and Exhibition will be opened at Olympia, London, W.14, on November 2, and will last three weeks. The scope of the Fair will cover every aspect of modern women's interests, including beauty, fashion, motherhood, recreation and sport, and the finals of national contests which will take place between now and November will be held there. The Fair is being controlled and organised by Exhibition Promoters (Olympia), Ltd., 31 St. James Street, London, S.W.1.

Indian Chemical Trade

THE following figures of imports are published in the Survey of Import Trade of India for the period April 1 to September 30, 1937, issued by the Department of Overseas Trade:—

Chemicals

Following a reduction in the trade in chemicals (excluding medicines, drugs and chemical manures) in the six months ended September 30, 1936, the first six months of the current financial year showed a welcome expansion from Rs. 117.8 lakhs to Rs. 154.5 lakhs. The principal categories registering increases were acids, bleaching powder, disinfectants, potassium chlorate, sodium carbonate, caustic soda, zinc compounds and sulphur. The following table shows the comparative imports in the two periods under review in the separate classes of chemicals included in the general heading:—

	Six months ended Sept. 30	
	1936 Rs. (lakhs)	1937 Rs. (lakhs)
Acids	3.40	5.59
Aluminous Sulphate	0.41	0.76
Ammonia and salts thereof	4.64	5.33
Arsenic and its oxides	0.46	0.67
Bleaching Powder	3.98	6.25
Carbide of Calcium	3.26	2.95
Liquid Chlorine... ..	*	1.11
Copper Sulphate	0.94	2.31
Disinfectants	2.74	4.45
Glycerin	0.39	0.47
Lead Compounds	0.30	0.48
Magnesium Compounds	1.84	1.85
Phosphorus, all kinds	*	0.60
Potassium Bichromate	0.68	0.47
Potassium Chlorate	2.31	4.69
Potassium Cyanide	0.17	0.26
Other Potassium Compounds	1.49	1.53
Sodium Bicarbonate	2.45	2.34
Sodium Bichromate	2.02	2.54
Borax	0.78	1.80
Sodium Carbonate	23.27	26.36
Sodium Cyanide	0.82	1.35
Caustic Soda	17.37	18.37
Sodium Hydrosulphite	2.21	3.68
Sodium Hyposulphite	0.40	0.41
Sodium Silicate	1.43	0.93
Sodium Sulphate	0.06	0.51
Sodium Sulphide	0.82	0.98
Other Sodium Compounds	1.03	1.34
Sulphur (brimstone)	7.71	10.86
Zinc Compounds	3.47	7.28

* Not separately recorded.

Drugs and Medicines

The total trade showed an important advance from Rs. 86.1 lakhs to Rs. 105.2 lakhs spread over the main categories. In proprietary and patent medicines the value of imports rose from Rs. 30.5 lakhs to Rs. 34.3 lakhs. Approximately 45 per cent. of this trade was secured by the United Kingdom, whose shipments rose from Rs. 12.9 lakhs to Rs. 15.1 lakhs. Germany is the next largest competitor, arrivals from that country rising from Rs. 8.3 lakhs to Rs. 8.9 lakhs, whilst those from the United States also advanced from Rs. 5.1 lakhs to Rs. 6.4 lakhs. The imports of quinine salts advanced from Rs. 9.5 lakhs to Rs. 10.5 lakhs, the United Kingdom share advancing slightly from Rs. 3.1 lakhs to Rs. 3.3 lakhs, and that of Germany improving from Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 3.7 lakhs. On the other hand, arrivals from Java declined from Rs. 1.5 lakhs to Rs. 1 lakh. Imports of camphor also showed an increase from Rs. 7.2 lakhs to Rs. 9.7 lakhs. The trade is shared by Germany and Japan, the former sent Rs. 3.4 lakhs in the period under review as against Rs. 3.5 lakhs in the corresponding period of the preceding year, whilst the latter improved its share from Rs. 3.3 lakhs to Rs. 4.8 lakhs.

Soap

The decline in the imports of household and laundry and toilet soaps recorded in previous surveys continues. The total imports of soaps of all kinds declined from 26,585 cwt., value

Rs. 15.4 lakhs, to 22,099 cwt., value Rs. 12.7 lakhs. Practically the whole of this trade is accountable to imports of toilet soap, the imports of household and laundry soaps having been reduced to very small proportions as a result of the development of the local industry. During the six months under review the imports of household and laundry soap fell to 4,948 cwt., value Rs. 0.9 lakhs, as against 6,096 cwt., value Rs. 1.4 lakhs in the corresponding period of the preceding year, whilst in toilet soap the shipments were reduced from 18,253 cwt., value Rs. 13.3 lakhs, to 14,576 cwt., value Rs. 11 lakhs. The United Kingdom, as the principal supplier, suffered the bulk of the reduction from 18,001 cwt., value Rs. 12.2 lakhs, to 12,829 cwt., value Rs. 8.5 lakhs, and, in fact, the imports from "other countries" registered a small advance from 8,584 cwt., value Rs. 3.2 lakhs, to 9,270 cwt., value 4.2 lakhs.

Derris Root Requirements

THE following report on the requirements for derris root has been published by the Trade Museum Department of the Royal Association, Colonial Institute, Amsterdam:—

For some years past there has been a vogue in certain markets for rotenone and at the present time a better price is obtainable for a product containing a high rotenone content and ether extract than for root containing the same amount of ether extract with only a small proportion of rotenone. The present standard for ether extract may be either 18 or 20 per cent., calculated on the commercially dry root as offered for sale. A premium is sometimes given if the ether extract is in excess of the specified figure, while a reduction in price is invariably made if the root fails to conform with the standard. As regards rotenone, the minimum figure on which transactions are based is usually 5 per cent.

For the buyers of the derris root the following recommendations can be given:—

a. The amount of moisture, ether extract and rotenone must be mentioned, the moisture content not exceeding 10 per cent., the rotenone content being determined after the method of extraction and crystallisation;

b. If ether extract and rotenone content are both high (the rotenone content at least 5 per cent. air dried), the root offered belongs to the type *Derris elliptica*;

c. If only the ether extract is high (18-20 per cent. air dried) and the rotenone content very small or not at all mentioned, the root offered belongs to the type *Derris malaccensis*;

d. The root of *D. malaccensis* can be useful in the preparation of derris powder for spraying and derris dust (in order to maintain the minimum ratio between rotenone and ether extract in these preparations), viz.:—

Derris powder for spraying

rotenone 4 per cent. and ether extract 12 per cent.
or rotenone 5 per cent. and ether extract 14 per cent.
or rotenone 8 per cent. and ether extract 20 per cent.

Derris dust

rotenone 0.5 per cent. and ether extract 2 per cent.
or rotenone 0.75 per cent. and ether extract 2.5 per cent.
or rotenone 1 per cent. and ether extract 3 per cent.

"VERY LOW TEMPERATURES."—Under this title the Science Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W.7, has issued a series of three books prepared in connexion with the Exhibition of Very Low Temperatures, which was held at the Museum recently. Book One surveys the physical principles underlying the attainment of low temperatures and their applications; Book Two contains illustrated descriptive accounts of the apparatus prepared for the Exhibition; Book Three is a reprint of the seven lectures which were delivered at the Museum. The field of this comparatively new branch of science and of its industrial applications—the production and uses of oxygen, the rare gases and solid carbon dioxide—is covered by the three volumes, which can be obtained either from the above address or from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, price 6d., 2s. and 1s. 3d. respectively (postage extra).

Trade Report

Where possible scales of prices of chemicals are given for bulk down to small quantities. Prices recorded for crude drugs, essential and fixed oils and coal tar products are for fair sized wholesale quantities. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, etc., vary, and selected brands or grades would be at higher values

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, March 10

THE reports on the various markets do not indicate any general improvement in business. There has been a fair amount of routine trade, and some commodities are not quite so neglected. A fairly satisfactory feature is the continuance of quite a good export demand from the Continent, principally from the Scandinavian countries. The general tone is keeping about steady, although a number of products have sagged a little on pressure to sell. Business in PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS remains at a rather low level, but makers' and dealers' quotations are showing no marked change. STRYCHNINE SALTS are fully steady at last week's substantial reduction. EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE, B.P., is selling quietly and seems to be steadier at the recent declines. There has been no further change in home trade prices for GLYCERIN, B.P.

Crude Drugs

A fair amount of small consuming trade is being transacted, and re-export orders have been dealt with on a fair scale, but, generally, the markets are quiet, with most movements in values slightly downwards. AGAR is again easier on spot for old crop, with shipment offers of new crop steady. ALOES are unchanged on a quiet market. Small sales of BUCHU on spot; some new crop leaves have arrived. JAPANESE CAMPHOR is quoted cheaper for shipment. CARDAMOMS are again easier for shipment; market dull. A little more business in small lots of old peel CASCARA SAGRADA. Bergen reports stormy weather is still interfering with fishing; shipment prices for Norwegian COD-LIVER OIL are, in consequence, steadier. Portuguese shipment offers of ERGOT show a decline and tend rather unsteady. Sudan GUM ACACIA is steadier but business remains quiet. The manufacturing grades of JAMAICA HONEY are easier; other qualities and descriptions unchanged. A little more doing in HYDRASTIS on spot. MATTO GROSSO IPECACUANHA is quoted cheaper on a quiet market. JAPANESE MENTHOL has had a quiet week, with shipment closing firmer. Rather more business on spot in ROUGH ROUND RHUBARB; spot values for all descriptions are steady. RUBBER is steady at the further decline. Grey Jamaica SARSAPARILLA is wanted but not available. The recent advanced prices for SENEGA are being maintained, market quiet. SENNA is quoted unchanged. The medium grades of TRAGACANTH have been in better demand this week.

Essential Oils

The tone in most of these markets is quiet with business chiefly confined to small spot orders. Shipment offers of ANISE (STAR) are cheaper and spot quotations are easy. BERGAMOT is unchanged at the Consortium figures. Spot offers of Brazilian BOIS DE ROSE at keen prices are noted. CASSIA is fairly steady but in slow demand. Australian EUCALYPTUS continues to be offered at keen prices for shipment. The news about the proposed control of Sicilian LEMON is reviewed on p. 301. Shipment quotations are again slightly easier. The recent better prices for OLIVE are keeping steady. Re-sellers of French Guinea ORANGE are quoting at rather cheaper prices; no offers from the source; a limited amount of spot business is reported. JAPANESE PEPPERMINT has sold quietly and oil coming to hand is absorbed with values for all positions firmer. American natural PEPPERMINT remains very quiet and values are somewhat easier.

Exchange Rates on London

THE following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Thursday morning:—

Centre	Quoted	Par	March 3	March 10
Amsterdam ...	Fls. to £	12·107	8·96½	8·96½
Berlin ...	Mks. to £	20·43	12·39	12·40
Brussels ...	Belgas to £	nominal	29·55	29·52
Copenhagen ...	Kr. to £	18·159	22·40	22·40
Lisbon ...	Esc. to £	110	110½	110½
Madrid ...	Ptas. to £	25·24½	nominal	nominal
Milan ...	Lire to £	92·46	95½	95½
Montreal ...	Dols. to £	4·86½	5·01½	5·01½
New York ...	Dols. to £	nominal	5·01½	5·01½
Oslo ...	Kr. to £	18·159	19·90	19·90
Paris ...	Fr. to £	124·21	154	157
Prague ...	Kr. to £	164·25	142½	142½
Stockholm ...	Kr. to £	18·150	19·40	19·40
Warsaw ...	Zloty to £	43·38	26½	26½
Zurich ...	Fr. to £	25·2115	21·60	21·60

Bank rate 2 per cent.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

BUSINESS continues to be mostly confined to routine trade orders for smallish quantities. Values are keeping fairly steady.

ASPIRIN (TABLETS).—The following are agreed wholesale prices for the British makers: Under 5,000, 3s. per 1,000; 5,000, 2s. 11d.; 10,000, 2s. 10d.; 25,000, 2s. 9d.; 50,000, 2s. 8d.; 75,000, 2s. 7d.; 100,000, 2s. 6d.; 250,000, 2s. 5d.; 500,000, 2s. 4d.; 1,000,000, 2s. 3d.; 2,000,000, and over, 2s. 2d. per thousand tablets. A rebate of 1d. per 1,000 is allowed on orders for 10 million tablets taken over a period of 12 months. For small quantities higher prices would be asked by wholesale distributors.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Makers' prices show no change on quotation; carbonate, B.P., not less than one cwt., 6s. 6d.; 28 lb., 6s. 9d.; 8 lb., 7s. 3d.; 4 lb., 8s.; less than 4 lb., 8s. 6d. per lb., with rebates on contracts for larger quantities.

BORAX (B.P.).—Makers' prices steady: granulated, £24; crystals, £25; powdered, £25 10s.; extra fine powder, £26 per ton, in one-cwt. bags, carriage paid buyers' works for minimum 1-ton lots. Extra for smaller quantities. Commercial quality, £8 per ton less for all descriptions.

BORIC ACID (B.P.).—Makers' prices continue steady: granulated, £26 10s.; crystals, £37 10s.; powder, £38 10s.; extra fine powder, £40 10s. per ton, in 1-cwt. bags, carriage paid to buyers' works on 1-ton minimum. Commercial quality, £8 per ton cheaper for all descriptions.

BROMIDES.—Makers' scale of prices steady. POTASSIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 8d.; one cwt., 1s. 9d.; 28 lb., 2s. per lb. SODIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 10d.; one cwt., 1s. 11d.; 28 lb., 2s. 2d. per lb. AMMONIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 11d.; one cwt., 2s.; 28 lb., 2s. 3d. per lb. net. Resale clause applies, 28-lb. parcels and one-cwt. cases free. Smaller quantities than 28 lb. at higher prices. Export quotations are maintained, as follows: POTASSIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 4d.; one cwt., 1s. 4½d. SODIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 5d.; one cwt., 1s. 5½d. AMMONIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 6½d.; one cwt., 1s. 7d. per lb., f.o.b.

BUTYL CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Quoted unchanged: spot, 14 lb., 8s.; 7 lb., 8s. 3d.; 1 lb., 8s. 6d. per lb., in 1-lb. bottles.

CAFFEINE.—The scales for Continental material, duty paid, in 5-lb. tins, are as follows:—Pure alkaloid, two cwt., 8s. 10½d.; one cwt., 9s. 0½d.; 56 lb., 9s. 2½d.; less than 56 lb., 9s. 4½d. per lb. Citrate, two cwt., 5s. 11½d.; one cwt., 6s. 0½d.; 56 lb., 6s. 1½d.; less than 56 lb., 6s. 2½d. per lb. Soda sal., two cwt., 6s. 2½d.; one cwt., 6s. 3d.; 56 lb., 6s. 4½d.; less than 56 lb., 6s. 5½d. per lb. English makers' prices as follows: Pure alkaloid, two cwt., 9s.; one cwt., 9s. 2d.; 56 lb., 9s. 4d.; less than 56 lb., 9s. 6d. per lb. Citrate, two cwt., 5s. 11d.; one cwt., 6s.; 56 lb., 6s. 1d.; less than 56 lb., 6s. 2d.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—Market rather quiet: one cwt., 1s. 0½d.; 56 lb., 1s. 1½d.; 28 lb., 1s. 2d.; smaller quantities, up to 1s. 6d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Home makers' scale of prices steady: duty-paid crystals in 14-lb. free containers, five cwt., 3s. 2d.; one cwt., 3s. 3d.; 28 lb., 3s. 4d. per lb.; 28-lb. jars one penny per lb. extra.

CHLOROFORM.—Makers' prices steady: two cwt., 2s. 5½d. per lb.; one cwt., 2s. 6d.; 56 lb., 2s. 6½d.; less, 2s. 7½d. per lb., in w-quantities of 8 lb. Packed in drums ¾d. per lb. less. Small bottles extra, from 5d. per lb. for ½-lb. bottles to 1d. for 2-lb. bottles. Carriage paid on minimum cwt. lots.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Market is steady: British material quoted at 1s. 0½d. per lb. less 5 per cent. discount, nominal and without engagement. Dealers' prices for imported material are competitive.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Average business, quoted unchanged: British material, 99 to 100 per cent., 92s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. discount. Dealers' prices for foreign material competitive.

CREOSOTE (B.P.).—Dealers' prices are about steady: bulk quantities, in 25-kilo demijohns, 1s. 6d.; small parcels, 1s. 7½d. up to 2s. per lb. ex store.

EPHEDRINE.—Sales have been rather quiet and limited in size. Quotations for hydrochloride, B.P., range from 12s. 6d. to 13s. per oz. Pure, alkaloid, is quoted at about 16s. 6d. to 17s. per oz.

GALLIC ACID.—Steady but rather quiet: one cwt., 3s.; 56 lb., 3s. 1d.; less than 56 lb., up to 3s. 6d. per lb.

IODIDES.—The agreed scales of prices are as follows: POTASSIUM, B.P.—1 cwt., 4s. 6d.; 28 lb., 4s. 9d.; 14 lb., 5s.; 7 lb., 5s. 6d.; 4 lb., 6s.; smaller quantities, 6s. 6d. per lb. SODIUM, B.P., 28 lb., 5s. 9d.; 14 lb., 6s. 1d.; 7 lb., 6s. 7d.; 4 lb., 7s. 3d.; smaller quantities, 8s. 1d. per lb. IODINE, B.P., RESUBLIMED.—1 cwt., 5s. 4d.; 28 lb., 5s. 7d.; 14 lb., 5s. 10d.; 7 lb., 6s. 4d.; 4 lb., 7s.; smaller quantities, 7s. 9d. per lb. IODOFORM, B.P., CRYST., PRECIP. or POWDER.—28 lb., 8s.;

COLCHICUM:—Dealers are offering spot supplies of root at about 50s. to 52s. 6d. per cwt. Seed, 1s. per lb.

DERRIS ROOT.—Business shows no improvement: spot, about 7d. per lb., on the basis of 17 per cent. ether extract; shipment market idle, quoted at about 5½d. per lb., c.i.f.

DIGITALIS LEAVES.—Dealers quoting spot parcels in the region of 87s. 6d. per cwt., ex store.

ERGOT.—The forward market for Portuguese has an easier tendency with offers now down to 3s. 9d., c.i.f., still quoted after business at that figure. Spot, about 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per lb., ex store. No Russian on the market.

GAMBOGE.—Siam pipe is quoted on spot at £13 to £13 10s. per cwt., as to quality, duty paid.

GENTIAN.—A routine business moving on spot: good clean French, 42s. 6d., and Continental, 40s. per cwt., ex store.

GINGER.—Market is quiet and quoted slightly cheaper: West African, spot, 42s.; shipment, for arrival, 33s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Jamaican, spot, bold, in barrels, 82s. 6d. to 85s.; small grinding, in bags, 60s. to 62s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Reports indicate the market is rather steadier, but actual business remains quiet; Kordofan, cleaned sorts, spot, 42s. 6d.; shipment, 37s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

HENBANE.—Business negligible: quoted at 77s. 6d. to 80s. per cwt., ex store, for small spot parcels.

HENNA.—Market is quiet: Egyptian, green, 31s.; brown, about 27s. 6d. per cwt., for fair qualities.

HONEY.—The demand for this commodity is less than anticipated. Values of the higher grades are steady, but the Jamaican manufacturing qualities are now quoted easier: Jamaican, dark manufacturing, 34s. up to 47s. for pale set. Californian is held for 50s., duty paid, and any Canadian is steady at 55s. per cwt., ex store.

HYDRASTIS.—A little more business on spot at 15s. to 15s. 3d.; shipment market dull; quoted steadily at 15s. per lb., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—Quoted rather cheaper spot and forward, with business quiet: Matto grosso, B.P., spot, 7s. 9d.; shipment, about 7s. per lb., c.i.f.

IRISH MOSS.—Spot supplies are available at about 45s. to 60s. per cwt. for small parcels of the best qualities.

JALAP.—Values are maintained, business quiet: 12 per cent., 1s. 3d.; 14.7 per cent., 1s. 4½d. per lb., ex store; shipment, basis, 15 per cent., 1s. 3½d. per lb., c.i.f.

KOLA NUTS.—African halves on spot quoted from 2½d. to 3d. per lb., as to quality. St. Lucia halves, about 4d. per lb. for good bright quality.

LAVENDER FLOWERS.—Supplies of good blue flowers are quoted on spot at 1s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

LIQUORICE.—Spot supplies of natural root at about 12s. 6d. per cwt. and decorticated at 35s. per cwt.

LOBELIA HERB.—Values are keeping steady, business limited: spot, 6½d. to 7½d.; shipment, new crop, 7½d. per lb., c.i.f.

LYCOPodium.—Dealers quote the spot value in the region of 5s. 1d. per lb.

MENTHOL.—The market handling the Japanese product shows little change on the week, with business on the light side: K/S brands, spot, 12s. 9d.; afloat, 11s., c.i.f. Japanese shippers quote April-May at 11s. to 11s. 3d., c.i.f. Re-sellers of January-March at 11s., c.i.f., with buyers at 10s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f. Thursday: Japanese cables firmer at 15s. 6d. the double pound (menthol, 11s. 1d., and oil, 4s. 5d.); spot market moving up in line with these figures.

MERCURY.—First-hand quotations continue steady: London stocks available: f.o.b. Continent, 64 dollars; spot is cheaper at £12 15s. to £12 15s. 6d. per bottle, ex store, London.

NUX VOMICA.—Some Cochin is available on spot at 11s. per cwt., ex store; shipment, washed and garbled, 9s. 3d. per cwt., c.i.f.

OPIMUM.—Business of small consequence this week: Turkish, original cases of 170 lb., 13 per cent., 1s. 1d.; Iranian, 12 per cent., 1s. 1d. per unit, landed and duty paid.

PEPPER.—Values are level on the week, business moderate, closing steady: Lampong, in bond, 2½d.; shipment, March-May, 2½d.; April-June, 2½d.; May-July, 2½d., c.i.f. Tellicherry, spot, 4d.; shipment, March-May, 34s., c.i.f. Aleppy, spot, 3½d.; shipment, March-May, 35s., c.i.f. White Muntok, in bond, 4½d.; shipment, March-May, 4½d.; April-June, 4½d.; May-July, 4½d., c.i.f. London Terminal Market: Black, March, 2½d.; May, 2½d.; July, 3d.; October, 3½d. White, March, 4½d.; May, 4½d.; July, 4½d.; October, 4½d. per lb.

PIMENTO.—Market is steady but rather quiet: spot, 7½d. per lb.; shipment, March-May, 60s. per cwt., c.i.f.

RHUBARB.—Fair business in rough round, quiet demand for other descriptions; values steady throughout: Shensi, best quality, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d.; old, very slightly wormy, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d.; and pickings, 4s. per lb. Rough round, spot, 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 7d. per lb., as to quality; shipment, ordinary quality, 1s. 11d. per lb., c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Following a period of weakness the market shows some recovery and was steadier at the close: standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot, 6½d.; March 6½d.; April, 7d.; May, 7½d.; June, 7½d.; July-September, 7½d.; October-December, 7½d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—Limited small parcel business; values steady: genuine Valencia from 67s. to 70s. per lb., ex store.

SARSAPARILLA.—Some bales of Jamaica native red quoted from 1s. 2d. per lb. No grey offering.

SCAMMONY ROOT.—A small spot demand, with values steady: 15.3 per cent, 30s.; 17.45 per cent, 35s. per cwt., ex store.

SEEDS.—ANISE.—Spot, duty paid, Spanish, 60s.; Bulgarian, 43s.; Syrian, 42s. 6d. CANARY.—Market quiet. Prices on spot, duty paid, are: Mazagan, 18s.; Turkish, 17s. 6d.; Plate, 17s.; Spanish, 25s. to 37s. 6d., according to quality. CARAWAY.—Dutch, spot, 34s., duty paid; 28s. 6d. quoted f.o.b. Holland. CORIANDER.—Morocco, spot, 23s., duty paid, and 21s., in bond. CUMIN.—Spot, Malta, 42s., duty, free; Morocco, 40s., duty paid; and 37s., in bond. FENUGREEK.—Morocco, spot, is quoted at 13s. 6d., duty paid. MUSTARD.—English, 22s. to 31s., according to quality.

SENEGA.—Not much business moving, but spot values are being steadily maintained: spot, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d.; shipment, if available, 2s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

SENNA.—Inquiry has been moderate during the week, with values for all descriptions of pods and leaves steady at former figures: Tinnevely leaves offer on spot as follows: bold, at 6½d.; No. 1, at 5½d.; No. 2, at 3½d.; No. 3, at 2½d.; No. 4, at 2½d. per lb. for fair colour. Tinnevely, hand-picked pods: best palish quality is available at 6d. per lb., with dark quality at 3½d. to 4d. per lb. Alexandrian hand-picked pods.—It would appear that the crop this season will be on the small side. Arrivals of consignments of new crop this season have been much smaller than formerly. No really fine bold selected pods are yet available, and the few consignments that have reached here show a very mixed grading. Old crop pods offer on the spot as follows: No. 1, at 2s. 6d. to 4s.; No. 2, at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d.; No. 3, at 1s. 6d. to 2s., with lower grades from 11d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., ex wharf, London.

SHELLAC.—Business has been rather slow, market steady: spot, standard TN orange, 41s. to 44s.; fine orange, 57s. 6d. to 107s. 6d.; pure button, 55s. to 60s. per cwt. For delivery, TN, March, 40s. 6d.; May, 41s.; August, 42s. 3d. For arrival, TN, March-April, 39s. per cwt., c.i.f.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK.—A limited spot business, values steady: grinding quality, 6½d.; clippings, 8½d.; selected loose slabs, 1s. 2d.; 5-lb. wired bundles of selected quality are firm at 2s. 3d. per lb., ex store.

SQUILL.—The spot quotation for fair white is about 27s. 6d. per cwt. for small parcels.

TONKA BEANS.—Dealers are offering fair frosted Para beans at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. per lb., ex store.

TRAGACANTH.—There has been a revival in demand for medium quality gums, ranging in value from £20 to £35 per cwt. Spot supplied of these grades are now limited. Other qualities are quiet and quoted unchanged.

TURMERIC.—Business rather quiet. Values about unchanged: Madras finger, spot, 19s.; shipment, prompt, 24s.; new crops, April-May, about 23s. per cwt., c.i.f. Rajapore, shipment, 23s. 9d. per cwt., c.i.f.

WAXES.—BEES'.—Business has remained rather quiet, although inquiry has been better; some descriptions are slightly easier forward: Calcutta, bleached, spot, 135s.; shipment, March-April, 127s. 6d., c.i.f.; ordinary quality, spot, 109s.; shipment, March-April, 103s. per cwt., c.i.f. Benguella, in bond, 105s.; shipment, March-April, origin, 97s., c.i.f. Conakry, spot, 105s.; shipment, March-April, 98s., c.i.f. Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 117s. 6d.; shipment, March-April, 108s. CARNAUBA.—Business is still quiet, values show little change: fatty, grey, spot, 150s.; afloat, 146s.; shipment, March-April, 142s. 6d., c.i.f. Chalky, grey, spot, 150s.; afloat, 145s.; shipment, March-April, 142s. 6d., c.i.f. Primeira, spot, good quality, 205s.; afloat, 190s.; shipment, March-April, 177s. 6d., c.i.f. Mediana, spot, 185s.; shipment, 170s. per cwt., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

The volume of business moving is below normal, and orders are mostly for modest quantities. Sicilian lemon oil remains quiet and is quoted slightly easier again. Re-sellers of French Guinea orange are quoting a little cheaper this week.

ALMOND.—Rather quiet, quoted unchanged: English-made, cwt. lots, 2s. 7½d.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. per lb.; foreign, cwt. lots, 2s. 7½d.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. per lb. French bitter, 6s. 3d. per lb.

ANISE (STAR).—Spot market is barely steady; forward slightly easier. Business generally quiet: spot, leads, if available, 4s. 10½d.; tins, 4s. 4½d.; drums, about 4s. 3d. per lb., ex store; shipment, leads, nominal; tins, 3s. 10d.; drums, 3s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f., March-May shipment.

AVOCADO PEAR.—Some inquiry, with the Californian oil quoted on spot from 47s. to 54s. per gallon, as to quantity, ex store.

BERGAMOT.—We are advised that the Consortium shipment price for new crop oil continues quite steady at 14s. 9d. to 15s. per lb., c.i.f., as to esters strength. Spot offers vary according to quality and blend, with quotations from 13s. to 15s. 3d. per lb., ex store, the higher figure for straight oil.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Market is quiet and rather easier: Brazilian oil at about 5s. 7½d., in drums, and smaller quantities up to 6s. 3d. per lb.

CAJUPUT.—Limited spot business at steady figures: business unimportant: B.P., 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

CANANGA.—Market remains quiet: spot, about 5s. 6d., with smaller parcels up to 5s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

CARAWAY.—As quoted the market is steady: Dutch rectified, 7s. 3d.; crude, 6s. 9d. per lb., landed and duty paid.

CASSIA.—Business is still quiet: spot, leads, about 3s. 6d.; shipment, leads, 3s. 1d.; drums, 2s. 11d. per lb., c.i.f.

CEDAR LEAF.—Some small spot business, with dealers quoting at about 5s. per lb., ex store.

CEDARWOOD.—Limited inquiry: African, in drums, 11½d.; smaller packages, up to 1s. 3d. per lb. American, in drums, 11½d.; smaller packages, up to 1s. 3d. per lb.

CINNAMON LEAF.—The shipment quotation for Ceylon oil is maintained at about 2s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., in drums.

CITRONELLA.—Market has been quiet, with quotations about unchanged: Ceylon, spot, drums, 1s. 6d.; smaller parcels, up to 1s. 9d.; shipment, drums, 1s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f. Java, spot, drums, 1s. 11d. to 2s.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. 3d.; shipment, drums, about 1s. 6½d. per lb., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—A little better inquiry is reported, with values steadier: Madagascar, spot, drums, 3s. 3d.; small parcels, up to 3s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 5d. per lb., c.i.f., in drums.

EUCALYPTUS.—A quiet spot demand; shipment market keen but dull: Australian, 70 to 75 per cent., tins, 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 6¾d.; drums, 1s. 5½d.; 80 to 85 per cent., drums, 1s. 9½d. per lb., landed; higher prices for small lots on spot. Shipment, 70 to 75 per cent., tins, 1s. 3¾d.; drums, 1s. 3d.; 80 to 85 per cent., 1s. 6½d. per lb., c.i.f.

GERANIUM.—Business slow; quotations irregular: Bourbon, spot, 12s. 3d. to 13s.; shipment, about 11s. 6d., c.i.f. Algerian, spot, 12s. 6d. to 13s.; shipment, about 12s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

GRAPE-FRUIT.—Quotations are steady, some fair inquiry on hand: Californian, 10s. 6d. to 12s. Florida, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

HO (SHU).—Spot market about steady, but rather quiet; shipment offers slightly dearer: "improved" quality, in drums, 4s.; "extra" quality, 4s. 3d., in drums; shipment, "extra" quality, 3s. 10½d. per lb., c.i.f., in drums.

JUNIPER BERRY.—Spot quotations vary as to quality, with genuine oil ranging from 3s. 3d. to 4s. per lb., as to quantity.

LAVENDER.—Some spot inquiry for limited quantities, with prices asked for 38 to 40 per cent. oil ranging from 14s. 6d. to 16s. per lb., as to quality. Lavandin, is offered on spot from 6s. 6d. to 8s. per lb., as to quality.

LEMON.—The shipment market for new crop Sicilian hand-pressed oil has been quiet, except for a few inquiries; quotations are again rather easier, from 10s. 4½d. up to 11s. 3d., with one or two shippers still indicating up to as much as 12s. 6d., c.i.f. There appears to be no further news regarding the proposed formation of a Consortium. We comment upon the position to date in our editorial columns on p. 301. Californian, regular quality, in small drums, 6s. 4d. per lb., landed.

LEMONGRASS.—Shipment market remains very slack and nominal at 1s. 6½d. per lb., c.i.f.: spot, sellers from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb., ex store.

LIME.—Spot West Indian distilled is quoted steady at 26s. to 27s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

MANDARIN.—The shipment quotations for finest quality oil are maintained at the recent advance: up to 22s., c.i.f.; other qualities, from 19s. per lb., c.i.f.

NUTMEG.—American and Dutch oils are offered from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity. Business quiet.

OLIVE.—Fair amount of business moving, with prices maintained: B.P., 1 per cent., 6s.; 2 per cent., 5s. 11d. per gallon, in 45/50-gallon drums. French, edible quality, 75s. for cases of 10 one-gallon tins and 78s. for 20 half-gallon tins; 6s. 6d. per gallon in 50-gallon drums.

ORANGE.—New crop French Guinea is still not quoted by shippers, while there are re-sellers of limited quantities of drums from 2s. 11d. to 3s. per lb., c.i.f.; spot values for drums are held at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7½d., and smaller repacked lots up to 4s. per lb. Californian, spot, one case, 4s. 6d.; two or more cases, 4s. 3½d.; small drums, 4s. 2d.; large drums, not quoted, per lb., landed. Another report from California offers a large quantity of cold-pressed or distilled oil, in large drums, at about 3s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.

PALMAROSA.—Market generally quiet: shipment, about 7s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot sellers, at about 8s. 3d. per lb., ex store.

PATCHOULI.—Quotations are rather competitive, business quiet: Singapore, about 14s. 6d.; shipment, 13s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Seychelles, 11s. 6d.; shipment, about 10s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT.—There has been a steady Continental demand this week and the tone generally is steady: spot, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7d., as to brand and seller. Near afloat oil has sold at 4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d., c.i.f., with buyers of any position at 4s. 1d., c.i.f. Speculative bids to Japan at 4s., c.i.f., April-May, have been countered with offers for that

position at 4s. 2½d. per lb., c.i.f. American natural oil, in drums, continues dull; shipment about 1 dollar 95 cents to 2 dollars 10 cents per lb., c.i.f., as to brand.

PETITGRAIN.—Market is not attracting much business: spot, cases, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d.; shipment, 3s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f.

RAISIN SEED.—Spot supplies of Californian are quoted from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., ex store, according to quantity.

ROSEMARY.—Quiet and rather keen on quotation: genuine Spanish oil quoted from 3s. up to 3s. 7½d. per lb., as to quality and quantity.

SANDALWOOD.—Genuine East Indian Mysore, in one-case lots, continues steady at 20s. 6d. per lb. East Indian is steady at 17s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., for bulk quantities. English-made East Indian, 22s. 6d. to 25s. per lb., as to quantity. English-made West Indian, 7s. 3d. per lb. Australian, steady at 15s. 3d. per lb., for 7-lb. tins; one case at 14s. 9d. and five cases at 14s. 6d. per lb.

SASSAFRAS.—Quoted from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 9d. per lb. for the finest genuine American oil.

SPEARMINT.—Inquiry remains slow: U.S.P. oil, spot, 8s. 4½d.; shipment, 7s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Other quality oils at cheaper prices.

SPIKE.—Genuine Spanish oil of good quality is quoted at 5s. 7½d. to 6s. per lb., as to quality and quantity.

WORMSEED.—Dealers' prices for U.S.P. quality oil unchanged; spot, about 11s. 3d.; shipment, 10s. 5d. per lb., c.i.f.

WORLD MINERAL INDUSTRIES—No. 11

Manganese

THE following table of world production is given in a Statistical Summary of production and exports of the world's mineral industries, published by the Imperial Institute, London, S.W.1 (price 7s. 6d.):—

Producing Country	1934	1935	1936	Estimated Manganese Content		
				1934	1935	1936
BRITISH EMPIRE	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Gold Coast (shipments)	365,178	430,659	411,024	190,000	224,000	214,000
Northern Rhodesia ...	2,041	3,976	3,022	581	1,407	774
Union of South Africa ...	64,403	93,943	254,167	24,919	47,253	119,214
Canada ...	...	...	80	(a)	(a)	(a)
India ...	406,306	641,483	813,442	203,000	321,000	407,000
Unfederated Malay States ...	18,876	28,054	36,776	4,400	6,500	8,500
Australia ...	105	148	72	(a)	(a)	(a)
TOTAL ...	860,000	1,200,000	1,520,000			
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	(a)	(a)	(a)	9,253	16,613	22,716
Austria (b) ...	...	...	1,500	...	...	700
Bulgaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia ...	58,433	70,306	91,567	10,251	11,095	15,489
Germany ...	507	220	238	(a)	(a)	(a)
Greece ...	1,187	...	...	570	200	(a)
Hungary ...	10	6,102	26,798	3	2,167	9,000
Italy ...	6,831	8,983	23,751	2,437	2,650	8,450
Portugal ...	200	156	285	120	66	114
Romania ...	11,867	19,343	3,009	3,886	5,800	1,000
Spain ...	3,736	1,240	(a)	1,200	400	(a)
Sweden ...	6,212	7,114	6,259	2,413	2,661	2,253
U.S.S.R. ...	1,792,200	2,346,900	2,955,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Jugo-Slavia ...	1,086	913	2,606	400	300	1,000
Egypt ...	944	85,924	132,840	500	25,087	38,524
Morocco (French) ...	7,161	25,261	31,930	3,200	10,500	14,000
Cuba (c) ...	267,115	90,650	151,981	50,750	17,223	30,000
Mexico ...	654	3,466	3,284	(a)	(a)	(a)
Porto Rico (exports) ...	1,711	3,358	3,010	854	1,679	1,505
United States (d) ...	26,514	26,428	32,119	11,400	11,400	13,800
Argentina ...	574	432	(a)	235	180	(a)
Brazil (exports) ...	2,264	59,711	163,842	1,100	28,100	77,000
Chile ...	4,000	4,301	(a)	1,880	2,002	(a)
China ...	1,899	1,000	(a)	868	460	(a)
French Indo China ...	...	1,543	3,375	—	643	1,585
Japan ...	56,262	70,527	(a)	28,000	35,000	(a)
Manchukuo ...	700	(a)	(a)	300	(a)	(a)
Netherlands East Indies	11,451	12,158	8,483	6,012	6,286	4,500
Philippine Islands (exports) ...	...	511	251	—	245	120
Portuguese India ...	3,800	4,000	2,579	1,900	2,000	1,300
Turkey ...	13	15,350	5,100	4	7,368	1,200
TOTAL ...	2,200,000	2,900,000	3,700,000			
WORLD'S TOTAL	3,100,000	4,100,000	5,200,000			

(a) Information not available.

(b) Manganese content of manganese ore and manganiferous iron ore.

(c) Low grade ore before concentration.

(d) Shipments. Excluding the following quantities of ore containing 10 to 35 p cent. Mn, which is recorded by the United States Bureau of Mines as iron ore:—

1934	...	23,231 long tons
1935	...	93,291 " "
1936	...	98,962 " "

Correspondence

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

Sixpenny Dispensing Fee Question

SIR,—Mr. Mallinson is disappointed because he thought my action regarding the Society and trade matters "was finished" and now quibbles over words. Does it really matter whether "commencement" refers to 1913-17 or 1920? The fact remains that in the early days of the present tariff the dispensing fee for mixtures was actually 6d. I believe the purchasing power of 6d. at that time was greater than it is to-day. It is also a fact that the Judge's verdict in the "Jenkin" case does not prohibit the Council of the Society from carrying on any work it was doing at and up to that time. Although I have been dealing with insurance affairs in one way or another since 1911, I am always willing to learn and thus remedy my "lamentable ignorance." The Report of the Committee of Inquiry will also decide the possibility of future Council action, hence my query at this week's Council meeting (*C. & D.*, March 5, p. 270). Meanwhile, the wretched dispensing fees are to be subjected to a discount of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 1937, and yet Mr. Mallinson wonders at my sudden [*sic*] desire to deal with trade matters.—Yours faithfully,

L. MORETON PARRY.

Liverpool.

Distributive Trades Proposals

SIR,—On page 262 of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, March 5, it is stated that recommendations have been forwarded to the Minister of Labour in connexion with the regulation of wages and hours in the distributive trades (Scotland), and that the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation was among the employers' organisations represented at the Conference. To prevent any misunderstanding, it is pointed out that at the conference of representatives of employers' organisations and trade unions referred to the Federation's two representatives, among others, dissented from the finding of the Conference and that a letter to this effect has been sent by the Federation to the Minister of Labour.—Yours faithfully,

H. GRAHAM MACMILLAN,
Secretary and Treasurer,
The Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation.

Glasgow, C.2.

SIR,—It is evident that any regulations to control the wages, hours and conditions of employment in the retail distributive trades, such as those envisaged by the report of the Retail Distributive Trades Conference (*C. & D.*, February 26, p. 243), would include the employees of retail chemists, because a pharmacy is an open shop, and much of the trade transacted in it is shopkeeping. But whether regulations designed to control the employees' conditions in shops in general would be applicable to pharmacy is a different question, because pharmacy can be compared to no other profession or trade, in that it is a mixture of the two, and is carried on under conditions peculiar to itself. For one thing there is the Insurance dispensing, which is a State function, and entails a sufficient service throughout stated hours. If a trade board were to stipulate a short hour week, this service could only be carried on effectively by employing extra staff to take duty, an impracticable proposition for most chemists. Then there is the legal obligation to have a qualified chemist in charge, a responsibility which does not affect other shopkeepers, who can leave anyone to look after the shop if they wish to absent themselves at any time. But the principal difficulty in pharmacy would be to arrange a scale of wages which would be considered satisfactory by a trade council and yet within the possibility of the average chemist to pay. Admittedly the present wages, especially those of qualified employees, are too low taking into consideration the outlay for qualification and the work which has to be done. Some of the proposed scales of wages, which have been drafted from time to time by trade union organisers, would be quite beyond the scope of the small chemist to pay, representing in the case of a manager of a branch more than the total profits; and if a trade council were formed and issued a wage scale on those lines, many chemists would be faced with the problem of deciding whether a branch was worth while carrying on. What the effect would be one can only surmise. Probably at first it would lead to some unemployment, but if

the closing of small branches brought an increase of business to the other pharmacies it would enable them to employ more qualified assistants, to the ultimate benefit of pharmacy as a whole. The trouble with pharmacy from a trading aspect is mainly that the returns are too small, and the stocks are not turned over frequently enough. In other retail distributive trades the demand for the goods is often a weekly one, and therefore the aggregate profit is high. But this is not the case with drugs, although the pharmacist has the same overhead charges to meet, and the toilet goods which he sells to swell the meagre returns on his professional business are on sale at nearly every other shop in the street.—Yours faithfully,

QUID PRO QUO (26/2).

N.P.U. Election

SIR,—May I express my thanks to the members in Eastern Division 2 for returning me unopposed to the National Pharmaceutical Union's Executive Committee? I am particularly gratified that my nomination was supported by members in Bedford, Northampton, Peterborough, Cambridge and other parts of the division. The unopposed return of so many members of the Executive endorses the vote of confidence at the recent delegates' meeting. It will be my earnest endeavour to justify that confidence.—Yours faithfully,

J. EVANS.

Cambridge.

SIR,—We the undersigned, acting on behalf of the Council of the South-West London Chemists' Association, wish to write in support of the candidature of Mr. David Andrew Rees, which we commend to the electorate. Mr. Rees's exceptional knowledge of N.H.I. matters, gained from fifteen years' membership of the London Pharmaceutical Committee and chairmanship of same for two periods of office, his experience as secretary, treasurer and president during eighteen years' membership of this Association, and the fact that he has been long in retail pharmacy in South London, on his own account, well qualify him to represent and serve his fellow-pharmacists on the Executive.—Yours faithfully,

E. NEVILLE BROWNE,
President,
FRED J. S. BEGG,
Hon. Gen. Secretary.

London, S.W.

SIR,—At their last general meeting the members of the Plymouth and District Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union unanimously decided to support Mr. C. J. Yeates for re-election to the N.P.U. Executive. His work on the Chemists' Friends movement, and his ability and keenness in the service of proprietor chemists both on the N.P.U. Executive and on the P.A.T.A. Council were eulogised. We cordially invite members of the N.P.U. in the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, and Dorset to vote for Mr. Yeates.—Yours truly,

FERNLEY WALLIS,
Chairman,
ALLEN L. GRIFFITHS,
Secretary.

Plymouth.

Business on By-pass Roads

SIR,—Are chemists alive to the potentialities of business round the by-pass roads in and near London? This occurred to me the other day as I walked along one of the main by-passes constructed within recent years. Not so very long ago one of my favourite Sunday morning walks was by a footpath across several fields to a fine old eighteenth-century church not more than three miles from my own home. The church is still there, but the fields are now covered with alleged "desirable villas" and bungalows. A by-pass road, cut ruthlessly through the fields, is now bordered by a line of "Home-lands," "Strathmores," "Clovellys" and the like, and these have extended, and are still extending, backwards on either side over the adjoining meadow land. This, of course, means opportunities for the chemist, but in a three-mile length of fully-built-up by-pass I could only discover one shop labelled

"chemists." This, on examination, looked more like an emporium for toilet soaps and sundries, with a sprinkling of hot-water bottles, some packed liquid paraffin and malt extract. It was apparently owned by a limited company with a name unknown to me and was by no means outstanding in a block of shops all after the same style. It was not till I came to a busy roundabout opposite a popular road house that I caught sight of the familiar shop-front of a ubiquitous name of company chemists. And yet in that three-mile stretch several doctors were apparently convinced of the possibilities of medical practice, for their brass plates were in evidence. In one section several manufacturing firms have erected model factories.—Yours faithfully,

VIATOR (7/3).

Inspection of Prescription Book

SIR,—The remark by Mr. F. G. Wells (*C. & D.*, March 5, p. 259) that "the inspector had the right to inspect the prescription book on the ground that it contained the entries of Schedule 4 poisons" exemplifies a tendency to acquire power by reading into the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, provisions which are not there (neither Mr. Wells nor, e.g., the inspector has the right to assume the prescription book contains entries relating to poisons). The case (*C. & D.*, 1936, II, 264) under Section 25 (8) of the Act against a chemist possessed a prime importance in this connexion of "obstructing" an inspector in the exercise of "any powers under this section" owing to the defendant's statement that "he kept his prescription book for prescriptions not containing poisons." Section 4 of the Act enables an inspector appointed by the Society to do such things as may be necessary to ascertain whether the Provisions of Part II of the Act (and of the Poisons Rules made thereunder) are being complied with, but such power is restricted to poisons included in Part I of the Poisons List. Hence if the prescription book does not concern the supply of such poisons there can be no compulsion in regard thereto. Retail pharmacists apparently do not realise that the Pharmaceutical Society has no jurisdiction in regard to the retail sale of drugs unless these are also Part I poisons. It would seem that an appeal in the case referred to has lapsed, and a precedent created by such default. This appears to be another "official" encroachment on the rights of retail pharmacy.—Yours truly,

DE FACTO (7/3).

Redundancy and Competition

SIR,—I am afraid your correspondent "L. W." (*C. & D.*, March 5, p. 282) has not rubbed his eyes sufficiently hard. He asserts that "opinion is unanimous that there is a definite redundancy of pharmacies and an even greater excess of pharmacists." It may be that there are at the moment too many pharmacies in proportion to the population, but "L. W." has merely to turn to your Coloured Supplement of the same issue to find his second statement confuted. There he will observe that out of a total of forty-seven advertisers seeking situations only fourteen are apparently qualified pharmacists, while twenty-two of the forty-two employers advertising for assistants want qualified men (or women), and apparently have a difficulty in getting them. If that is the position of things in pharmacy at present, what will it be like in five years' time if the Society's exclusion policy is persisted in?

Yours faithfully,

NUNQUAM (7/3).

SIR,—"L. W. (27/2)" takes me to task for being alarmed at the possibility of relief from redundant pharmacies and an excess of pharmacists (*C. & D.*, March 5, p. 282). My previous letter (*C. & D.*, February 26, p. 255) dealt with the conditions of apprenticeship, and I did not touch on the question of the surplus of qualified men and shops. On the contrary, when I stated that I do not consider justice can be done to an apprentice under modern circumstances, especially in the suburban pharmacy, it should have been evident that I am if anything more in favour of a reduction in the number of entrants. This would be more easily effected if only pharmacists whose business conditions were suitable undertook the training of apprentices. To add new subjects to the syllabus and to raise the standard of the scientific side of the examinations, while candidates have not sufficient facilities for learning practical pharmacy during apprenticeship in a shop, seems to me to be tackling the problem from the wrong angle; moreover, few of them are likely to find any practical use for their advanced knowledge in retail business as carried on to-day. Mr. Linstead

(*C. & D.*, February 26, p. 230) stated there has been a net increase of 6,000 in membership of the Pharmaceutical Society in the last ten years, and yet we are informed that the number of students required to keep the number of registered pharmacists steady is approximately 360 annually. It is difficult to reconcile the increase with the decline in apprentices, a decline which one would imagine must bring about a reduction in qualified chemists sooner or later, and if it brings the number down to a level sufficient to meet the wastage it will bring relief to all concerned.—Yours faithfully,

RETAILER (6/3).

Photographic Reminiscences

SIR,—What memories of my experiences with photography does your "Retrospect" (*C. & D.*, March 5, p. 282) conjure up! Films in 1888 were a long way ahead, there were few, if any, hand cameras as we know them to-day. Bromide papers were used; gaslight papers were not known. I used a Lancaster half-plate stand camera, and I am bound to say that I never in later years produced better pictures than I did with this. I used Ilford ordinary plates and pyro-soda developer. The very slight staining of the negative gave brilliance to the bromide prints which was very effective. I don't remember developers of the metol-hydroquinone type, although they may have been in use. Dark room lamps were elementary as judged by those in use to-day—usually the hock bottle with a tin top and bottom and a candle as the source of the illumination. For making lantern slides the old "wet plate" process was very effective. Enlarging was often regarded as being beyond the scope of the chemist, because he did not usually possess an enlarger. From notes I made from old price lists of Kodak, Ltd., I learn that in 1892 the first film camera was put out. It took 100 exposures and the negative was a circle of 2½ in. in diameter. Daylight loading was in use in 1892, but a film of twenty-four exposures appeared to be the minimum. The Pocket Kodak first appeared in 1897. It was sold at £1 rs. and took a film of twelve exposures on the cartridge system.—Yours truly,

PHARMACEUTICAL CAMERIST (6/3).

Points from Letters

Membership Invited

About 80 per cent. of Scottish chemists are members of the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation, and the remnant should join up. The advantages are so great that one wonders that we have not a 100 per cent. Scottish organisation already, but a little propaganda should attain this object.—*Scotia* (7/3).

Pharmacists' Hobbies

The hobbies of your chemist contributors and subscribers must give you many a smile. Still I believe that some interest outside pharmacy is a desirable thing for pharmacists, and I do enjoy reading of the leisure activities of my overseas brethren. My "love" is steamships and their history. For several years I've collected material from all parts of the world, and my den is crammed with books, booklets, catalogues, souvenir pamphlets, cuttings and pictures all touching on steamers. . . . The whole collection is made up of "bits and pieces," but in its entirety it seems to attract much attention and at the same time provide me with pleasure and relaxation.—*R. C.* (New Zealand) (29/1.)

Extension of N.P.U. Membership

The suggestion made at Blackpool (*C. & D.*, February 19, p. 202) that the membership of the National Pharmaceutical Union should be open to all chemists, is not a new one; it has been proposed at various times, but has never been considered practicable. The N.P.U. was formed essentially as an association of proprietor chemists, and it could not act as a trade union for employees, because it is easy to see that on many occasions the interests of the two classes of members might clash. There are trade unions which invite membership from the employees of retail chemists, but whether the membership will, or can, be comprehensive of the retail trade as a whole is an open question. The individual shops are too small, too scattered, and under too many separate proprietors, and the position is entirely different from that in the large stores with several hundred employees.—*Chemicus* (5/3).

Miscellaneous . Inquiries

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them

L. J. H. (28/2).—NAVEL-ILL IN LAMBS.—Care should be taken that the shepherd does not carry disease from ewe to lamb or from lamb to lamb. A shepherd's hands must be continually and scrupulously cleansed with soap and water. They must also be disinfected, the nails being kept short and scrubbed with a nail brush. His clothes should be covered with a lambing coat which should be frequently washed and disinfected. Dead ewes or lambs should not be skinned by the shepherd. A little disinfectant should be applied to the navel of each lamb immediately after birth. Stockholm tar has been found useful for this purpose. The affected lambs, with their mothers, should be isolated on a spot not likely to be used for sheep for some time. If only a few lambs are attacked it will be found cheaper to kill them and dry off the ewes, as only a small percentage of survivors grow into sheep which show a profit. If a large number are attacked, it is then worth while employing a man to nurse them who does not go near the healthy flock. The symptoms should be treated as they arise. Superficial abscesses should be opened with a sharp knife and then washed with a disinfectant. The evacuated matter should always be disinfected. The udders of the ewes should be carefully examined, for the lambs sometimes infect them.

V. D. S. (1/3).—MOTOR CAR POLISH.—The following formulas will meet your requirements for producing a high polish on a cellulosed car:—

Yellow wax	20
Commercial silica, very finely powdered ..	40
Oil of turpentine (or turpentine substitute) ..	40
Soft soap	1
Water	5

Melt the wax and incorporate the powder, slowly adding the oil of turpentine, finally stir in the soap, previously dissolved in the water. The paste may be tinted with ferric oxide.

Once a good surface has been produced by the above, it is not an advantage to use it too frequently. Coachwork of the highly polished variety is best kept in condition by a hard polish. A modification of the above formula enabling the polish to be easily applied and which does not detract in any way its polishing and surfacing effect is as follows:—

Grey carnauba wax	25
Japan wax	5
Resin	5
Melt and stir in oil of turpentine (or substitute)	60
Strain and add solution of potash (1 per cent.)	5

S. P. L. (4/3).—FOWL'S BLOOD SALTS.—The ratio of white and blood cells varies slightly; some books give it as 3,300,000 red cells in a cubic millimetre against 30,000 of the white cells, which makes one to 110, and any increase is called leucocytosis. Marshall & Halman's "Physiology of Farm Animals" gives the following:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Water	78.3	Sodium chloride	0.539
Corpuscles	14.5	Iron oxide	0.074
Proteins	5.3	Lime	0.017
Fat	0.263	Total phosphoric oxide ..	0.693
Alkaline phosphates	0.094	Magnesia	0.001
Sodium sulphate	0.010	Silica	0.001
Alkaline carbonates	0.035		

During egg production the lime content of the blood is twice the amount of the broody hen. As regards the calcium percentage in the blood, this can be easily estimated by Blair Bell's calcimeter or other methods as shown in Martindale, Volume II. The lime salts in the plasma of the blood during egg laying goes up from 0.01 per cent. to 0.02 per cent.

W. H. H. (3/38).—MEDICATED WINES.—You appear to be confusing the justices' licence and the excise licence. The former is applied for at the Brewster sessions in February and the latter, the cost of which varies according to the value of the premises, is obtained subsequently. As stated in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1938, it would be unwise to sell a medicated wine without a justices' licence, but under certain conditions, e.g., medication and dosage, the possession of the excise licence is not insisted on.

S. & S. (22/2).—HEALTH AND LIVER SALTS.—The following are alternative formulas to the one you submitted:—

I	II
Tartaric acid	Sodium bicarbonate
Sodium bicarbonate	Tartaric acid
Magnesium sulphate	Acid potassium tartrate ..
Acid potassium tartrate ..	Exsiccated magnesium sul-
Effervescent magnesium ..	phate
citrate	Sugar
Sugar	

III
Sodium potassium tartrate ..
Sodium bicarbonate
Acid potassium tartrate
Tartaric acid
Heavy magnesium carbonate ..
Sugar

Flavour with lemon and mix well. Other flavours such as raspberry and strawberry may be employed.

J. B. C. (5/3).—CHILLS IN ANIMALS.—As a liquid remedy for chills, garget, scour, fever and so forth in animals, the following prescription would probably suit:—

Sp. aeth. nit.	3vij.
Tinct. opii	3vj.
Sp. camph.	3x.
Tinct. capsic.	3iv.
Ol. origani	3ij.

Misce. Colour if desired.

Dose:—Cow, one to one and a half ounces; horse, one ounce; sheep and pigs, one teaspoonful.

To be well diluted with gruel or thin oatmeal and may be given two or three times daily as required.

W. J. B. (28/2).—RED SPIDER SPRAY.—The white oil emulsion for the destruction of red spiders is probably composed of petroleum oils emulsified with soap, but such sprays are now in disfavour. The following liver of sulphur washes are recommended as alternatives:—

Potassium sulphide	5 oz.
Soft soap	½ lb.
Water	10 gall.

Dissolve the soap and potassium sulphide in the water.

Potassium sulphide	1 oz.
Flour	1½ oz.
Water	2 gall.

Dissolve the potassium sulphide in 14 pints of water. Mix the flour into a smooth paste with a little water, and then make up two pints with more water. Boil with continual stirring the thin milk-like mixture (which should be free from lumps) until it froths up. Add to the liver of sulphur solution and mix thoroughly.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," March 11, 1888

The Benevolent Fund

Dr. Symes said [at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council on March 7] that he was sure that every member felt as well as he did the great value which the Benevolent Fund was to many people, and he would not have risen to speak were it not that at the last meeting a grant had been made which he knew to have been of considerable value. He referred to a grant of £15 which the Council have made to the widow of a chemist and druggist in his neighbourhood. They were very respectable people, the husband had died somewhat suddenly, leaving his widow with five children. There was considerable sympathy for her, and when it was known locally that a grant of £15 had been given, more was subscribed for her benefit. Well, he had the satisfaction of saying that the £15 would be the means of keeping the family out of the workhouse, and he was sure that if chemists and druggists generally knew the good that the fund was capable of doing, and did do, subscriptions would come in more liberally.

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"Daily Mirror"
"Daily Sketch"
"Punch"

"Weldons Ladies Journal"
"Woman's Own"
"Woman"
"Woman's Weekly"
"Home Notes"
"Home Chat"
"Woman's World"
"Home Companion"
"Home Journal"
"Glasgow Bulletin"
"People's Journal"
"People's Friend"
"Woman's Pictorial"
"Red Letter"
"Red Star Weekly"
"Weekly Welcome"
"My Weekly"
"Woman's Way"
"Woman's Companion"
"Family Journal"
"Lady's Companion"
"Home Weekly"
"Weekly Illustrated"
"Nursery World"
"The Lady"
"Good Housekeeping"
"Mother and Home"
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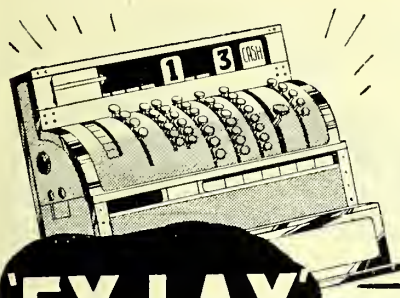
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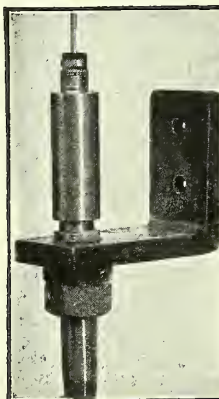
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APPLY FOR TERMS TO

NEWBALL & MASON Ltd., NOTTINGHAM



SPRINKLER BOTTLES

Automatic Rinsing

Can be connected to the town's water supply by metal or india rubber hose pipe.

By merely passing the mouth of the bottle over the jet and pressing the bottle downwards water is automatically sprayed into the bottle. The water completely drains away from the bottle as it is withdrawn.

Further particulars may be obtained from the makers:—

The THOMAS HILL Engineering Co. (HULL), Ltd.
9 PARK LANE, STEPNEY, HULL

DISPENSING BOTTLES

Yorkshire-made white flint flats. Machine made (plain or graduated)

8 oz. - 13/- gross

5 gross minimum quantity

a. Accurate and well finished. b. Carriage paid up to 100 miles Leeds.
c. Packed in half-gross free corrugated cartons, handy for storage.

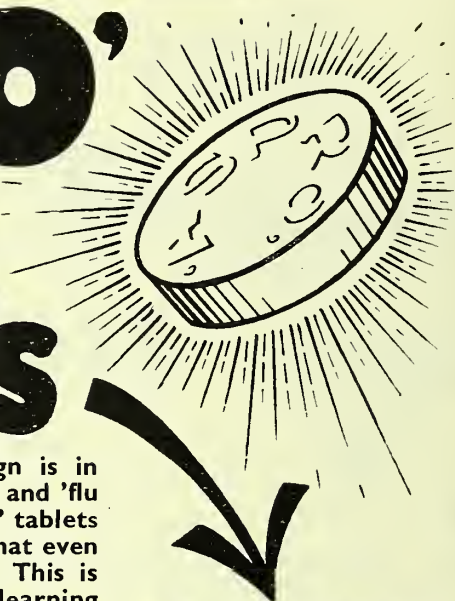
THOMAS SWALES

Saint Stephen's Road

LEEDS 9

"SWALES FOR SUNDRIES"

'ASPRO' WINTER ACTIVITIES



A specially intensive 'ASPRO' advertising campaign is in progress—it will be continued right through the cold and 'flu period. As during last year the demand for 'ASPRO' tablets is rising steadily week by week. There is every sign that even last year's rocketing sales figures will be exceeded. This is significant—it means that more and more people are learning the value of 'ASPRO' service.

'ASPRO' winter advertising comprises over £100,000 worth of newspaper space—widespread broadsheeting—and a vast distribution to chemists of window display material and selling aids. Years of publicity on this scale have created hosts of permanent 'ASPRO' users in every town in the kingdom. It's because of this that 'ASPRO' displays are the most powerful sales-makers in existence—use them and you bring in NEW customers. So take part in this great winter activity—

JOIN IN WITH A PERMANENT 'ASPRO' DISPLAY

**PRESS
ADVERTISING
IN 300
PAPERS**

**BROADSHEETING
OVER HALF
THE COUNTRY**

NEW SALES AIDS

**AVAIL YOURSELF OF
THE 'ASPRO' BONUS**

BONUS ON 5's & 10's.

One gross order ... Bonus 1 dozen packets
Half gross order ... Bonus ½ dozen packets
Half gross of either size is the minimum order accepted for bonus purposes.

BONUS ON 27's

One gross order ... Bonus 2 dozen packets
Half gross order ... Bonus 1 dozen packets
Quarter gross order Bonus ½ dozen packets
Quarter gross is the minimum quantity.

NO BONUS ON 60's

BONUS CONDITIONS—The only conditions made are that the Chemist who buys on these terms undertakes to show 'ASPRO' advertising matter in his shop window for 14 days and sell at advertised prices. Acceptance of Bonus is considered acceptance of conditions regarding display and selling prices.



**Here's the
latest one**



ASPRO consists of the purest Acetylsalicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its superiority

Made in England by ASPRO LIMITED, Slough, Bucks.



Telephone: Slough 608

No proprietary right is claimed in the method of manufacture or the formula



RESEARCH

THAT WILL SHAPE THE THINGS TO COME

The range of corrosion tests shown in progress above will, we hope, lead the way to new and better Stainless Steels for the future. The point is that our Research Laboratories are constantly endeavouring to improve the "Silver Fox" range (already the most highly resistant stainless steels) and to devise new alloys to serve your specific purpose.

A full description of the *present* "Silver Fox" range of Stainless Steels is given in Publication SF.157, a copy of which may be obtained from The Publication Department, The United Steel Companies Limited, 17, Westbourne Road, Sheffield, 10.

"SILVER FOX"

New Process

STAINLESS STEEL

THE UNITED
STEEL
COMPANIES LTD

SAMUEL FOX & COMPANY LIMITED
Associated with The United Steel Companies Limited
STOCKSBRIDGE **SHEFFIELD**

DISKA BULB

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

Reg. No.
815689

Free Display
Card and a
supply of
Advertising
literature on
request



A Diska Bulb
sold means
—Repeat
Order
assured

Domed end nestles under the tongue without discomfort
It registers the temperature more quickly than any other bulb
Specially suitable for taking children's temperatures
Keepest one always handy
A necessity for every household
OBTAINABLE AT FIXED PRICES FROM
ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES

"SURCO"

RELIABLE

ELASTIC HOSIERY

SEAMED & SEAMLESS

For special garments to
measure we maintain a 24
hour service.

∴ BODY BELTS ∴
TRUSSES ∴ SUNDRIES

Permit us to quote you

SURGICAL HOSIERY CO. LTD.
Russell Street ∴ NOTTINGHAM

Telephone No. : 75903.

Telegrams : SURGICAL, NOTSM.

To BUYERS of TRUSSES !

The most complete up-to-date facilities for the manu-
facture of RUPTURE APPLIANCES of every known
English and American pattern are operating at

BLACK BULL WORKS,
MARKET ROAD, LONDON, N.7

Hard Rubber, Celluloid, Leather and Mole
Covered and Elastic Band Trusses, under the

"MASTER"
BRAND
TRADE MARK



are sold in all
Markets of the
World.

"KO - RALLIUM." A new flexible covering
for Steel Springs. It is **Something Different !**
PERFUMERY BOTTLE WICKERS in RAFFIA
or **SILK**, plain or fancy, wide range of designs.
Own bottles wickered at moderate cost.

Suspensory Bandages and Jock Straps

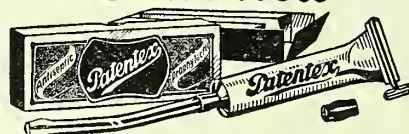
We offer distinctive lines of outstanding value. Our
weaving sheds allow of all intermediate profits being
passed to our customers.

Write for sample range at Special Rate, then compare.

F. SCHUTZE & CO., LTD.

Black Bull Works, Market Road, London, N.7

Patentex



THE SAFE AND RELIABLE CONTRACEPTIVE
Its world-wide popularity stamps it as the finest product
of its type

7/6 Patentex Complete Outfit @ 57/- per doz. Sufficient
7/- Patentex Refill ... @ 52/- " " Applications
Literature and Showcards may be obtained on application

MERZ & CO. LTD.
8 SOUTHAMPTON STREET
HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1 Holborn 4810

SOUTHALLS "CELTEX" SOLUBLE San towels



IN CARTONS

6 for 6d. and 12 for 1/-
and 1/2, 1/6 and 2/-

also MAKERS OF "ORIGINAL" & "K" SAN TOWELS

Are you one



**WORN
INTERNALLY**

**NO BELTS
NO PADS
NO PINS**

**NEW COMFORT
NEW SECURITY
NEW FREEDOM**

Sole
Distributor

RETAIL PRICES & TRADE TERMS	Full size packet	1/6	Per dozen	13/6
	Small "	1/-	" "	9/-

OF THE THOUSANDS OF
CHEMISTS WHO ARE
MAKING NEW PROFITS

through

TAMPAX

TAMPAX—the unique—the new—Sanitary Protection is making record sales. Wide National Advertising is telling feminine England all about this wonderful hygienic tampon invented by a doctor to overcome woman's greatest problem. Every woman customer is interested in Tampax. Show it prominently on your counter—link up the manufacturers' advertising drive and reap the liberal profits afforded.

FREE SAMPLE will be sent to Physicians, Chemists, etc., on request.

FROM YOUR WHOLESALER

SPLENDOR LTD., 5 Beeston Market Hill, Nottingham • **TAMPAX LTD., 10 Bolton St., London, W.1**

**HEWARDS
OF
TWICKENHAM**

**WILL BE PLEASED
TO FORWARD
PARTICULARS OF**

**"The Orleans"
(A NEW SACRO-ILIAC
SUPPORTING BELT)**

on receipt of a postcard

**The R. H. Heward Co.
CROWN ROAD WORKS
TWICKENHAM**

'Phone : Popesgrove 2243/4 'Grams : Beltruss, Twickenham



For
**PARTICULAR
PEOPLE**

For use with
Sanitary
Towels as a
DEODORANT
and to pre-
vent chafing.
It neutralises
body odours
at once.

ORDER FROM YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE

SPASIT

THE NEW CONTRACEPTIVE JELLY FOR SPACED MOTHERHOOD

SPASIT is the most scientifically perfect chemical contraceptive on the market.

THE FROMMAG APPLICATOR (Pat. applied for) is a simple, easy to use contrivance specially designed for use with SPASIT. By its aid the jelly is deposited immediately on and around the cervix, thus forming the perfect barrier.

SPASIT contains no Quinine.

SPASIT has threefold action.

(a) The spermicidal content is Hexyl-Resorcinol, the most powerful but perfectly harmless spermicidal agent known.

(b) A low pH value—approximately 2.5. All sperm cells are destroyed at or below 4.5.

(c) An extremely tenacious barrier effect owing to its high tensile strength.

It remains unchanged in all climates and is unaffected by changes in temperature. Therefore it is ideally suited to the tropics.

Manufactured in England under strict analytical control in the laboratories of

COMPLETE OUTFIT comprising APPLICATOR and one tube of SPASIT containing 12 applications.
Retail 8/6d. Trade 5/6d.

REFILL TUBE OF SPASIT. Twelve applications.
Retail - - 5/6d.
Trade - - 3/0d.

HERBERT FROMM

Distributors of the famous
MORFI Products

Manufacturing Chemists, 29-31 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telephone: GERrard 6258-9

Telegrams: Frommag, Rath, London

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

MARCH 12, 1938

28 ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C. 2

ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS are PREPAID, so that remittance must accompany instructions in each case. If it be necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done, provided the money is telegraphed at the same time.

BUSINESSES WANTED and for **DISPOSAL. PREMISES TO LET** and **FOR SALE, PREMISES WANTED, PARTNERSHIPS, GOODS FOR SALE and AGENCIES**—6/- for 50 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d. (Box No., 1/- extra.)

SITUATIONS OPEN—6/- for 40 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d. (Box No., 1/- extra.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—2/- for 18 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d. (Box No., 1/- extra.)

LEGAL NOTICES, TENDERS, AUCTIONS, and all specially-spaced announcements, 1/3 per nonpareil line (12 lines = 1 inch single column). (Box No., 1/- extra.)

MISCELLANEOUS (Wholesalers') Section for odd and second-hand lots—10/- for 60 words; 1/- for every additional 10 words or less. (Box No., 1/- extra.)

EXCHANGE COLUMN (for Retailers, etc.)—Twopence per word, minimum 2/- (Box No., 1/- extra.)

REPLIES FROM ADVERTISERS—1/- per line; 3 lines 2/6.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, 28 Essex St., Strand, London, W.C.2

Telephone: Central 6565 (10 lines).

Telegrams: "Chemicus, Estrand, London."

CLOSING FOR PRESS

must reach us
not later than

FIRST POST THURSDAY MORNING

All advertisements intended for
insertion in this Supplement

ORRIDGE & CO.

56 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.4

ESTABLISHED 1846

Telephone Nos.: CITY 2283 & 7477

May be CONSULTED at their Offices on MATTERS of SALE, PURCHASE & VALUATION

We make no charge to purchasers, and invite intending buyers to communicate with us, stating their requirements

1.—EDMONTON (NEAR).—Good-class Retail Business; turnover last year £2,025; modern flat; stock worth £550; new lease at reasonable rental; inclusive purchase price required £1,275, or alternatively valuation terms will be considered.

2.—INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, LTD., LEICESTER SQUARE. High-class Retail Business; annual gross profit approximately £1,200; reasonable overheads; net profit to managing proprietor about £500 per annum; inclusive purchase price required £600 or near. Urgent.

3.—BRITTON.—General Retail Business with Panel; very old-established; takings last year £1,472; net profit £320; stock worth £500; spacious living accommodation; offers invited.

4.—ALDGATE (NEAR).—General Cash Retail Business with excellent Panel; total takings last year £3,368; net profit £800 per annum; total purchase price about £1,950; rent £234 per annum; rates under £70 per annum.

5.—BLACKHEATH.—High-class Retail Business taking £43-45 per week under management, increasing; beautifully fitted pharmacy; heavily stocked; inclusive purchase price £1,250.

6.—PECKHAM (NEAR).—RETIREMENT VACANCY.—In present hands 50 years; new lease; net profit £5 per week; lowest purchase price £425; excellent opportunity.

7.—HARROW.—Owing to the decease of Mr. W. Breingan, his executors are anxious to sell the business situate at 2 Peterborough Road; the turnover exceeds £2,000 per annum; scope; two flats over; inclusive purchase price about £1,250, or £250 plus stock and fixtures at valuation.

8.—ESSEX (FEW MILES OUT).—Chemist-Optician Business for sale with or without property; takings over £2,500 per annum; population rapidly increasing; fixtures worth about £425; price asked for the goodwill £500. Heavy stock.

9.—EPSOM (NEAR).—£750 will purchase a Good-class Retail Business returning over £2,000 per annum; heavy stock; attractive fixtures; good living accommodation; full details upon application. Ill-health necessitates immediate sale.

10.—MILL HILL (NEAR).—General Middle- and Working-class Business with excellent Panel; takings last year over £2,600; net profit £633; accountants figures; long lease; good stock; minimum inclusive purchase price required £1,500.

11.—SUSSEX COAST.—Lady proprietor wishes to sell Cash Retail Business forthwith for genuine reason; takings last year £1,214; net profit £323; low rent; new lease; inclusive purchase price £750; property can be purchased for £850.

12.—SOUTHAMPTON (RETIREMENT VACANCY).—General Good-class Cash Retail Business offering considerable scope; present takings

about £14 per week; leasehold premises can be purchased or rented; 16 years' lease; stock and fixtures worth about £350; offers invited; living accommodation.

13.—BRISTOL.—Middle-class General Retail Business situate in excellent position; increasing turnover will approach £2,000 this year; splendid fixtures; stock worth about £500; price required £1,300 all at or near offer.

14.—WESTCLIFF.—Good-class Business for sale in main road; taking last year £1,775; gross profit £640; stock £600; modern flat over; inclusive purchase price £900, or reasonable rental.

15.—NORFOLK COAST.—Drug Store with Optics for immediate disposal; net profit over £600; accountant's figures; scope for qualified; rent only £90 per annum; new lease; price asked for the valuable goodwill £650, the stock and fixtures to be taken at valuation; part payment terms entertained.

16.—CORNWALL.—Drug and Photographic Store for sale; takings last year £1,560; excellent profits; stock and fixtures worth about £850; rent under £100 per annum; inclusive purchase price asked £1,250 or near offer.

17.—PORTSMOUTH.—Ill-health necessitates immediate disposal of General Retail Business; good profits; takings last year well over £2,000; stock worth £700; inclusive purchase price required £1,500 or near offer; rent only £60 per annum.

18.—MIDLAND CITY.—Old-established Business for sale; takings approach £4,000 per annum; gross profit last year £1,976; stock £1,250, to be sold by valuation; fixtures £750, will also be sold by valuation; offers invited for the valuable goodwill. Vendor retiring.

19.—BERKSHIRE.—Country Retail Business for sale; takings last year £938; gross profit £430; accountants' figures; excellent country house attached; beautiful garden with lawn and fruit trees; rent only £48 per annum; inclusive purchase price asked £850.

20.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Ill-health necessitates the immediate disposal of a General Country Retail Business; takings last year £1,200; gross profit £420; stock worth £400-£450; rent only £60 per annum; nice living accommodation with garden; no reasonable offer refused.

21.—NORWICH.—Receiver wishes to sell General Mixed Cash Retail Business; takings approach £5,000 per annum; spacious premises; valuable lease; advantageous sublets; first reasonable offer obtains. Good profits.

22.—BOURNEMOUTH.—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; takings last year £1,264; net profit £317; stock worth about £300; handsome mahogany fixtures; living accommodation with bathroom; inclusive purchase price asked £850 or near offer.

Chemists' Transfers, Valuations for Sale, Stocktaking & Probate, Sales by Auction

Special Terms for Income Tax Valuations and Preparation of Accounts by Qualified Accountants

ERNEST J. GEORGE & Co.

Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London,
 Telephone Nos. : Holborn 7406 & 7407 (2 lines) **W.C.1**
County Bldgs., Bridge St., Walsall **Telephone :**
Walsall 3774

Lancashire and District Representative : Mr. E. BROWN, 21 Davenport Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport. Telephone : Great Moor 2405

Correspondence, mutually confidential, is invited from prospective purchasers of the following businesses at present available for purchase.

(C1) **HARLESDEN.**—Main-road business, with turnover approximately £3,000; certified net profit, £700; nearby improvements, shortly taking place, should benefit the business, which must be sold immediately, as the Owner is waiting to take up an important position outside Pharmacy; stock and fixtures estimated at £650; first reasonable cash offer accepted, or alternatively £400-£700 down and balance by arrangement, to be paid out of the earnings of the business; partnership with a view to succession if preferred; sole agents.

(C2) **DORSET.**—Very old-established, good-class business, with Elizabeth Arden, Kodak, Jane Seymour, etc., agencies; Owner retiring; turnover for 1934-35, £3,516; 1935-36, £3,914; 1936-37, £4,194; pending company opposition may affect the business somewhat, but not in all probability to any appreciable extent, as the premises occupy a prominent position in the main shopping street; good living accommodation; rent £250; rates £42; 14 year lease; in view of the opposition factor a very low goodwill figure (£250) will be accepted; stock estimated at £1,300 and fixtures at £400, making a total of £1,950; Bankers' references required; sole agents.

(C3) **PORTSMOUTH (NEAR).**—Branch business with no near opposition; turnover for last year, £1,853; living accommodation; rent £78; lease 21 years; price £1,000 all-at.

(C4) **WOLVERHAMPTON.**—Unopposed recently established business in growing district; present returns £22 weekly, with exceptional scope; good living accommodation; property can be purchased if desired; stock and fixtures estimated at £700; price by negotiation.

(C5) **LIVERPOOL.**—City business, with steadily increasing turnover; returns for 1937, £2,510; this year is expected to reach £3,000; net rent £90 only; excellent position near to leading multiples; price £1,250, including stock £600; valuation terms if preferred.

(C6) **HARROW (DEATH VACANCY).**—For immediate sale, old-established, high-class business with living accommodation; turnover for 1936-37, £2,264; gross profit about 35 per cent.; Elizabeth Arden agency; stock and fixtures estimated at £1,140; price £1,250 or near offer.

(C7) **SUFFOLK COAST.**—Established business with excellent living accommodation, situated in rapidly improving district that is expected to become the main centre of the town in the reasonably near future; present returns upwards of £1,300 per annum; if desired a Sweet business adjoining could be purchased, in which case the combined returns would approximate £2,100; first reasonable offer accepted.

(C8) **WIMBLEDON (NEAR).**—Attractive main-road business occupying prominent position near to leading multiples; turnover for 1937,

£2,847; gross profit, £1,080; rent, £220; up-to-date flat; upper middle-class district; price £2,000, including stock and fixtures estimated at £1,000.

(C9) **KENT (NEAR TO LONDON).**—Steadily increasing business with self-contained flat above; turnover for year ended December, 1936, £1,601; 1937, £1,925; gross profit £654; rent £150; lease about 16 years to run; price £750 or offer.

(C10) **LONDON, N.W. (OUTER SUBURB).**—Branch business with self-contained flat, if required; turnover for 1937, £2,253; gross profit approximately 38 per cent.; rent, £180; lease 17½ years unexpired; good scope for increase; price approximately £1,450 all-at.

(C11) **BIRMINGHAM.**—Branch business, old-established; turnover approximately £28 weekly, which should be capable of considerable increase; rent, £50 per annum, or property could be purchased for £350; rooms above could be utilised for living purposes if desired; stock estimated at £600; fixtures £150; goodwill asked £300, but open to offer.

(C12) **YORKSHIRE (INDUSTRIAL TOWN).**—Lock-up Pharmacy, with increasing turnover; certified returns for 1937, £1,863; rent £30; rates £17; all cash trade, mainly of the working-class type; stock and fixtures estimated at £450; price all-at £650.

(C13) **NORTH WALES (DEATH VACANCY).**—In late hands nearly 18 years; turnover for 1936, £1,011; now somewhat less, but can be quickly increased; self-contained house; property can be purchased or leased at £65 per annum, rates £20; price £580 (stock and fixtures only).

(C14) **KING'S CROSS (NEAR).**—Good profit-earning cash business (lock-up); increasing returns; 1937, £1,200; gross profit £410; net £300-£350; rent £80 inclusive; no Sunday duty; price £450 all-at.

(C15) **HEREFORDSHIRE.**—Old-established, middle-class business with excellent scope under personal proprietorship; present returns average approximately £1,000 per annum; living accommodation with four bedrooms, etc.; reasonable rental and purchase price; open to offer.

(C16) **HAMPSTEAD (NEAR).**—Good-class Pharmacy (lock-up), with considerable scope; present turnover at the rate of about £1,000 per annum; attractive and up-to-date premises; price £450 all-at.

(C17) **SOMERSET.**—Village business with excellent scope; situated amid beautiful country surroundings; present net profit approximately £300 per annum; living accommodation; reasonable purchase price.

(C18) **LONDON, N.I.**—Main-road business with very valuable lease, as the rent, amounting to £125 per annum, is more than covered by income from sub-letting; net profit to qualified owner-proprietor approximately £500 per annum; good scope for increase; price £1,250 or reasonable offer.

Valuations for transfer, probate, income tax, etc., promptly executed at economical rates.

THE ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, LIMITED

(Business Agency, Transfer & Valuation Department)

KIMBERLEY HOUSE, and at EXCHANGE CHAMBERS,
 Holborn Viaduct, LONDON, E.C.1 2 Bixteth St., LIVERPOOL.

PARKIN S. BOOTH, Valuer. Tels. : CITY 3691 (4 lines).

VALUATIONS. SALES OF BUSINESSES. STOCKTAKINGS.
 Enquiries Invited.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

BIRMINGHAM.—Good-class Retail Business, previously neglected, now making steady progress under management; well situated in busy shopping centre on main road; no opposition; Kodak, Ucal, Innova Agencies; takings now £19-£20 weekly; rent £45 per annum; price £200; stock at valuation, about £200. Taylor, 24 Farcroft Grove, Handsworth, Birmingham.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Main road position (see article page 391, "Hairdressers' Journal," January 29); exceptional opportunity for Qualified Chemist. At present Tobacconist and Hairdressers; suggest substituting Chemists for tobacco; no opposition; profits from Hairdressing more than cover rent of premises, which have two flats above. To those with small capital interested and wanting proof, write or call (Sunday no objection), Owner, 12 Carbery Row, Southbourne Road, Bournemouth. Alight Irving Road bus stop. Telephone: Southbourne 1231.

LANCASHIRE SEASIDE.—Popular Town, well established ten years; very profitable lines, with opening for Chiropody, Optical; well fitted; easy to run; main street; very busy; can be considerably increased with enterprise; moderate capital required. Full particulars, S.H., 116/10, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.—Established 7½ years; turnover £1,200, net profit £280; N.H.I. averages 300 monthly; stock approximately £400; fixtures and fittings £500; freehold, £1,250; price £1,650 the lot, or will grant lease. 101/27, Office of this Paper.

BLACKPOOL.—Good family business established by the Vendor seven years ago for sale. Gross cash receipts £2,037. Rental £154 per annum. Double-fronted shop. Great scope as the district is increasing. Price £500 for fixtures and goodwill. Stock at valuation.

THE ANNIS MEDICAL AGENCY LTD.

51 SOUTH KING STREET, MANCHESTER, 2

Harold Annis, M.P.S.
 General Manager

Telephone:
 Blackfriars 4451/2

LONDON (Northern Heights).—Owner, leaving the trade, offers good-class Family Business, well situated in good residential district; turnover about £35 weekly, which can easily be increased with proper attention; very attractive modern Pharmacy, every convenience; splendid stock; price £1,250 or first reasonable offer. Apply "Sound," 322/726, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—Main-road, old-established, beautifully fitted Shop for disposal through death; rent £182, let off £97; takings now £1,200, recently double; price £750 or near offer, being less than value of stock and fittings. Apply Executor, 114/6, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—Opportunity for young Chemist to acquire comfortable Family Business at cost of stock and fittings; good prospects; lock-up shop, low rent; owner retiring. 114/4, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—£40 or near offer; Drug Store; lock-up; lease; E.L.; busy neighbourhood; very badly neglected; excellent opportunity for man with small capital. 115/42, Office of this Paper.

LONDON (STRATFORD).—Old-established, badly-neglected Pharmacy, with living accommodation; takings £1,030 per annum; rent and rates £103 per annum; good profits; takings could be quickly doubled under personal management; stock £150; price £300 all at. Full investigation invited, by genuine enquirers; viewed by appointment. 115/7, Office of this Paper.

WEST MIDDLESEX.—Easily worked Pharmacy, established 9 years; returns 1937 over £1,300; steadily increasing at good profits; all cash sales; no near opposition; beautifully fitted; clean new stock; modern house, separate entrance; garden, genuine reason for disposal; £750 or near offer. 115/16, Office of this Paper.

LONDON (WEST).—Good-class Pharmacy, old established, recently refitted in new premises with smart shopfront; lock-up shop, main road; takings £2,283 last year, has done much more; reduced owing to rebuilding; good Toilet and Photographic trade; gross profit 34 per cent.; net without salary £311 under manager; would sell at less than cost of fixtures and fittings, £450, and stock at valuation; owner willing to retain part interest; excellent opportunity; only genuine buyers need apply. 116/161, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S Business for immediate disposal at Hale Barns, near Altrincham, Ches.; good-class residential district; rent and rates £60 per annum; low price accepted for quick sale. Full particulars from Womersley & Tweedale, Chartered Accountants, 47 Mosley Street, Manchester.

DEATH VACANCY.—Main road position, well fitted, modern house, with lease; established 40 years; near P.O.; fine prospects with capital; all at £300; London district; details to callers. 115/1, Office of this Paper.

EXCELLENT opportunity, Drug Stores; lock-up; large Surrey town, near London; £100 s.a.v.; lease 14 years; rent, rates, 28s. weekly; no near opposition; heavy N.H.I. trade turned away; books open for inspection; quick sale necessary owing to illness; no reasonable offer refused. 115/34, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Well-connected and long-established Drug and Hygienic Stores in Bristol; owner giving up through ill-health; suitable enterprising young Chemist. Full particulars, by letter only, from C. Bond, 22 St. Nicholas Street, Bristol, 1.

HERBALISTS for Sale; large double-fronted shop; main road, busy neighbourhood; sound living; same hands 15 years; rent and rates £125 yearly; 14 years' lease; retiring cause of selling; good living accommodation; bath, electricity, etc.; ready to step in; £350 all at. 81 Lee High Road, S.E.13. 'Phone: Lee Green 4927.

IN the West Country, beautifully-situated in main road, a small business for sale to a Qualified Man; good living assured. 115/50, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURING and Wholesale Chemists' business for sale in Midlands; excellent connexion with Grocers, also Retail department; average net profits for last 3 years, £2,170; turnover for this year ending this month will be record. Apply, 115/6, Office of this Paper.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Business; fine profits; easily worked; heart of West End. 115/21, Office of this Paper.

POPULAR East-Coast Seaside Resort (adjoining), very healthy situation; growing district; unopposed; good prospects; at present very easy winter months, with some season; stock and fittings valued at £225; a reasonable offer would be accepted; personal reason for sale; worth viewing. 116/18, Office of this Paper.

RETIREMENT VACANCY.—Southern England; substantial Dispensing and good-class General Retail business; old established; very sound connexion; unusually good living accommodation; turnover for several years past steady at approximately £3,000 per annum; inclusive purchase price probably about £2,400; those interested please write with bankers' references to 116/2, Office of this Paper.

THIS May Be Your Great Opportunity.—Sale for cash, or on deferred terms, or partnership; owner leaving trade for lucrative position, and must come to an arrangement regarding his business, situated in a populous, working-class suburb of North-West London, within the next fortnight; turnover for last financial year approximately £3,000; net profit £700; average sale nearly 1s.; accountants' figures; living accommodation if required; very low cash price accepted, or a Chemist with £400 available capital can purchase on part payment terms, or enter into a partnership agreement with a view to succession; this is an exceptional opportunity, and the first reasonable offer will be accepted, owing to the time limitation as stated. Further particulars upon application to 323/733, Office of this Paper.

£200 CASH, balance by arrangement; established Drug Store; London middle-class suburb; excellent prospects as Pharmacy with Optics; fitted in mahogany and fully stocked; rent on lease £100; good living accommodation; sublet £65; possession if required. 322/727, Office of this Paper.

£80 or nearest secures real bargain in Drug Store; old-established Kodak and Selo agency; safe living; low rent; long lease; genuine reasons for disposing at such a price. Full particulars in confidence on request to 116/17, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED

6s. for 50 words or less ; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

PUBLIC Company owning nationally advertised food wishes to obtain control of established business with national sales organisation calling on Pharmacists. Principals please apply in confidence to Linklaters & Paines, 2 Bond Court, Walbrook, London, E.C.4.

PREMISES TO LET

6s. for 50 words or less ; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

ATKINSON & MARLER, 12 Broadway, Stoneleigh, Epsom, have clients offering lock-up shops and shops with flats over in the following centres: High Street, Banstead; High Street, Ewell; Gosport; Claybury, Ilford; North Cheam; Broadway, Stoneleigh, and Worcester Park, Surrey. Most reasonable rents from £75 per annum, and favourable conditions to tenants. Please write for particulars.

EXCELLENT opening for Chemist in new parade adjoining station in N.W. suburb; large population to cater for; shop and maisonette at moderate rental. Apply Box 8726, c/o Good Advertising, 175 Regent Street, W.1.

EXCEPTIONAL opening for Chemists in main road nearby suburb; 8,000 houses being erected; multiples same parade, but rent with flat only £160; immediate action advised. Information, 7 Lowther Road, S.W.13. Tel. RIV. 1082.

LOCK-UP Shop, with store, centre of populated district; no opposition; fine opening; rent £55 per annum; living accommodation might be available. Brooks, Auctioneers, Tonbridge.

OPPORTUNITY for Young Chemist, 25 miles from London, corner shop, with garage, on bus route, near station; companies' services; population about 5,000-6,000; one competitor. Richards & Co., Marlow, Bucks.

AGENCIES

INDIA

WELL-ESTABLISHED London Manufacturing Chemists require Agents throughout India with live connexions, to sell own Proprietary and Compressed Medicines. Resident Representatives requiring an additional agency are invited to communicate with Advertisers stating territory covered and any other relative information, which will be treated in confidence. 322/708, Office of this Paper.

AGENTS Required, already calling on Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores, to handle well-advertised line. Apply in writing, giving full details of experience, territory, number of open accounts, etc., EBE Products, Ltd., 11 Diana Place, Euston Road, N.W.1.

RELIABLE Agents required, with live connexion Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores, for nationally advertised Toilet lines, in the following areas: Scotland, Lancs and Yorks, Midlands, and West of England. Write Box 887, c/o 8 Serle Street, London, W.C.2.

TO OWNERS OF PROPRIETARIES.

AN up-to-date, progressive house of Manufacturing Chemists, with a large, fully-equipped factory in London, invites enquiries from principals for the MANUFACTURE, PACKING AND DISTRIBUTION of Proprietary Pharmaceutical Preparations. Manufacturing Dept., 64 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1.

SALES BY AUCTION

Removed from Merton for Convenience of Sale.

2-5 LITTLE BRITAIN (close to G.P.O.), CITY.
CHEMISTS' SHOP FITTINGS, Showcases, Drug Runs,
Counters, Perfumery Tables, Desks, Nests of Drawers,
Mirrors, Office Furniture, Safes, Typewriters.

B. NORMAN & SON

well sell by Auction Wednesday, March 16, at 12 noon.
Catalogues on application. Tel. NAT. 6463.

EDUCATIONAL

THE Appointments Service of the National School of Chiropody has placed nearly 100 per cent. of its qualified students in salaried positions (other than those starting private practices). Further opportunities available. You can become fully qualified in six months through special complete intensive course, with unequalled practical training in largest foot clinics. New term commencing shortly. Write for Prospectus, National School of Chiropody (Dept. 90), 133 Upper Street, London, N.1.

PATENTS

THE Proprietors of Patent No. 422,155, for "Improvements in or relating to Collapsible Tubes for the Storage of Pasty or Liquid Materials," are desirous of entering into arrangements with interested parties for the granting of Licences to manufacture thereunder or for the sale of the Patent Rights. All enquiries should be addressed to: F. J. Cleveland & Co., Chartered Patent Agents, 29 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ADVERTISER seeks co-operation of established and well-connected concern for the exploitation of an entirely novel and approved slimming preparation, also laxative; patent applied for; great possibilities; non-competitive; some capital available. Write, Box 4715, Samson Clarks, 61 Mortimer Street, W.1.

SITUATIONS OPEN

RETAIL (HOME)

6s. for 40 words or less ; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

BIRMINGHAM.—Pharmacist, reliable Dispenser, Good Window-dresser and courteous Salesman; good knowledge of Toilet and Photographic; permanency. Apply, with full particulars, to 116/20, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—Unqualified Assistant, reliable Dispenser; good Window-dresser and courteous Salesman; good knowledge of Toilet and Photographic; permanency. Apply, with full particulars, to 116/200, Office of this Paper.

LEEDS INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., require the services of a smart Assistant Chemist, capable of doing relief work at branches; sound prospects of becoming Branch Manager. Applications stating age, experience and enclosing copies of references to be addressed to the Secretary, 10 Albion Street, Leeds, endorsed "Chemist."

LEICESTER.—Wanted, smart young Qualified Assistant as Junior; must be quick and accurate Dispenser, and good Counterman. Give full particulars as to age, experience, height, etc., 116/6, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.—Qualified Assistant for middle-class business with N.H.I. Dispensing. Apply (letter only), giving particulars of experience, names of references, age, when disengaged and salary expected, "Chemist," 300 Amhurst Road, London, N.16.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted for good-class business: Unqualified Assistant; must be accurate Dispenser, experienced, single, courteous at Counter; Window-dresser. Apply, giving full particulars age, previous experience and salary required; permanency. 115/55, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.2.—Junior Assistant, Unqualified, required; one just completed Apprenticeship would suit; must be of tidy habits and accustomed to London trade. Apply David Pomeroy, 76 Brick Lane, E.1. (Phone BIS. 4013.)

PUTNEY.—Lady Assistant, Unqualified, with experience in Dispensing; also help with Counter; opportunity to obtain good-class experience in nice shop and moderate hours. State experience and salary. 116/160, Office of this Paper.

PUTNEY.—Manager, Qualified, experienced Counter, Dispensing, Window-dressing; middle-class business; married (nice house over). State full particulars of experience and salary required, 116/16, Office of this Paper.

S.T. MARY'S HOSPITALS, MANCHESTER, invite applications for the post of Chief Pharmacist (Male). State age and salary required. (Federated Superannuation Scheme in force.) Hospital experience necessary. Applications, with copies of three testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned not later than the 28th instant. R. Ratcliffe, Supt. and Secretary.

SURREY.—An Unqualified Lady Assistant as Dispenser, with a knowledge of Toilets and Window Display; quick and accurate worker. State age, experience and salary required (outdoors). 108/14, Office of this Paper.

A QUALIFIED Lady or Gentleman wanted to manage small branch; must be good N.H.I. Dispenser and Window-dresser; permanency to suitable applicant. Apply, with full particulars, salary required, etc., C. A. Moore, M.P.S., 350 Eastern Avenue, Ilford, Essex.

ASSISTANT (male), Unqualified, required for Family and Dispensing business (not over 25). Apply, with full particulars, to C. Dickinson, 119 South End, Croydon.

ASSISTANT, Unqualified, Lady or Gentleman; capable Dispenser and Counter; accustomed to good-class business; personal interview if possible; permanency. Please state full details and salary required to John Stanley, 196 Station Road, Edgware, Middlesex.

ASSISTANT, Unqualified, male. Full particulars of experience, age, height and salary required, to R. & J. Herman, Chemists, Aintree, Liverpool, 9.

CAPABLE Qualified Assistant for Family Dispensing business; must be willing, energetic, reliable, experienced Counter and Photography. State age and salary required, with reference, to D. T. Jenkins, Manager, A. Ll. Williams, Ltd., 47 Bush Street, Pembroke Dock.

CAPABLE, Qualified (young) man wanted immediately for busy Pharmacy; used to brisk Dispensing and Counter. Full particulars in first letter, F. A. Strange, Ltd., 185 Lower Clapton Road, E.5. Tel. AMH. 2795.

EXPERIENCED Assistant, Unqualified, wanted for Croydon district, must be quick and intelligent, for busy shop; good at Counter and used to Dispensing; no Sunday duty. Apply, stating age, experience, references, salary required and usual particulars in first letter, 322/730, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Unqualified Assistant required for branch in Leeds; good Dispensing experience and Counter manner. Write 322/724, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant required, young, Qualified, for Dispensing, Window-dressing and Toilets; Morccambe, Lanes. Reply, giving salary required, age, references, experience and full particulars, enclose photo, to 114/8, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant wanted at end of March for good-class business, Dispensing experience essential; Toilets (E. Arden, etc.) and general routine; progressive salary. Applications must include full details of experience, references and a photo (returnable). F. R. Burton, Chemist, Wellington, Shropshire.

LADY Dispenser required for large practice in Gillingham, Kent; applicant must be hard working, neat, accurate, and under 30 years of age. Apply, with testimonials, recent photograph and salary required, to 112/3, Office of this Paper.

LADY, Qualified, experienced; Central London. Apply "Z," 322/721, Office of this Paper.

LADY, Unqualified, Assistant with good experience at Chemist's Counter work, wanted as Junior in London pharmacy; permanency; no N.H.I. or Sunday duty. Give particulars of experience, age, height and salary required to Ph.C., 116/23, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACY.—Female Assistant required; must have had general Pharmaceutical and shop experience; widows and single persons only considered. Apply in writing, stating age and experience, to the Staff Manager, Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., 113 Powis Street, Woolwich, S.E.18. Endorse envelope "Pharmacy." NOTE.—Canvassing of members of the General Committee or Officials will disqualify.

QUALIFIED Assistant required, preferably with Optical Qualification, although not essential, and if desired with a view of acquiring on favourable terms an old-established Chemist's business, with a valuable Optical connexion; London suburb. 115/45, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted at once; accurate and quick Dispenser, used to good-class Family trade; knowledge of Photography and Window-dressing. Letters only, stating experience, age, height, and salary expected (photo if possible). Hall, Chemist, Pinner.

QUALIFIED Chemist and Optician (O.B.A.C.) required to manage department and one branch. Apply immediately, stating full particulars in respect of age, experience and salary required, Abersychan and Pontypool Co-operative Society, Ltd., Hanbury Road, Pontypool, Mons. (Envelope to be endorsed Chemist/Optician.)

QUALIFIED Chemist (Optical Qualification preferred) to manage for executrix; small East Anglian town; permanency and good terms to right man. 115/11, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Junior Assistant in first-class light Dispensing business beginning of April; with all particulars and photograph, Pratt, Chemist, Warwick.

QUALIFIED Lady, for Cardiff branch; good all-round experience necessary. Apply, with fullest particulars, to W. H. J., c/o Woodlands Chemists, Ltd., 28 St. John's Lane, London, E.C.

QUALIFIED Manager for Branch to commence March 28; accustomed to working-class district; N.H.I. Dispensing; permanency if suitable. Apply, with full particulars as to salary, experience, etc., Bewells, Ltd., 19 and 21 Pitfield Street, N.1.

QUALIFIED Manager wanted immediately for small good-class Dispensing business. Write fullest particulars and phone, no first letter or interview, Monday morning; good salary and commission. Drury, 164 High Street, Notting Hill, London, W.11.

QUALIFIED Manager (30-35 years), temporary (possible permanency); thoroughly capable and experienced. Hall & Lawton, Ltd., 112 Central Road, Worcester Park, Surrey.

QUALIFIED Resident Managing Assistant, married; view to succession; good all-round experience; usual particulars and salary required; interview. H. E. Clement, 77 Wensleydale Road, Hampton, Middlesex. Phone Molesey 139.

REQUIRED at once for middle-class business in Midlands, a young Qualified man for Dispensing, Counter, etc.; must be keen Salesman, energetic and reliable; salary £4 per week; permanency. Full particulars in first letter. 115/4, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED shortly, Qualified Superintendent for Croydon district. Lady or elderly Gentleman; moderate salary to commence, but with good prospects; congenial berth; no Sunday or holiday duty. Please give full particulars and salary required in first letter, all applications answered. 115/18, Office of this Paper.

TEMPORARY Stocktaking Assistants required for end of March. Please state age, and if any previous experience; also salary required. 322/716, Office of this Paper.

PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When replying to advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. Many of these announcements produce an exceptionally large response and, as can be readily understood, the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, Junior, required; Central London. Apply, full particulars of experience, apprenticeship, etc., to "A.", 322/720, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required (age about 25 years); capable Dispenser, Window-dresser and Counter hand; good-class trade; 60 miles from London; salary £3 per week. Apply 115/360, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required; quick and accurate Dispenser essential; state age, height, salary required outdoors, references. Cox, Chemist, Wealdstone.

UNQUALIFIED Junior required, now; male preferred; opportunity to get first-class Dispensing experience. Also Junior for Locum, May 7. All particulars in first letter to H. Reynolds, 15 West Avenue, Worthing.

WANTED, experienced Young Lady for Surgical Dressings, Book-keeping, etc.; able to use typewriter; living-in post; very comfortable home with good prospects. Apply in first instance to 115/23, Office of this Paper.

WANTED for S.W.12 district, young Junior Lady or Gentleman Assistant for Stock and Counter; knowledge of N.H.I. Dispensing an advantage. Apply, stating age, experience and salary required, to 322/728, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Unqualified Assistant; Dispensing and Photographic experience; no Sunday duty. Apply Gees', Chemists, 7 School Road, Sale, Manchester.

WANTED.—Young Qualified man; must be quick, accurate Dispenser and good Counterhand, with knowledge of Photography. State age, height, experience and salary required (35 miles from London). 116/3, Office of this Paper.

WOODLANDS CHEMISTS, LTD., have vacancies for young Qualified Managers, preferably married, for London and suburban branches; also for Winchester. Apply, Woodlands Chemists, Ltd., 28 St. John's Lane, London, E.C.

YOUNG Lady Assistant required for Pharmacy Department; must be an experienced Saleswoman and an accurate Dispenser. Apply by letter, stating details of experience, age, and wage required, to Secretary, Sowerby Bridge Industrial Society, Ltd., 60 West Street, Sowerby Bridge, not later than first post March 14.

WHOLESALE

MIDLAND Manufacturing Chemists have vacancy for Forewoman; must be strict disciplinarian and experienced in packing medical and surgical products; the position offers ample scope for suitable applicant. Full details, giving experience, age and wages required, to 322/723, Office of this Paper.

BOB MARTIN LIMITED are appointing a Sales Manager. Qualifications are: (a) knowledge of marketing Proprietary Lines, (b) practical experience of Selling, (c) ability to direct and inspire salesmen, (d) knowledge of sales office routine, and the strategy of sales development and distribution. Applications must be made by letter only. Any other approach will disqualify. Fullest details of age, previous experience, and of salary are required. Applications, which must bear the closest investigation, are to be addressed to the Managing Director, Bob Martin Ltd., Southport.

EXCELLENT Side-line.—Camera Manufacturers require Live Representatives in London, South-East and East Coast, Birmingham and district, and West of England, with connexions among Photographic Dealers and Chemists, to carry exceptionally good line at popular price; applicants must give fullest particulars. 322/722, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURING VETERINARY CHEMISTS (Liverpool area) have vacancy for Assistant Chemist; applicants should have Ph.C., B.Sc., or A.I.C., but final year man would be considered; must have had good training and analytical experience and be enthusiastic worker; knowledge of Human and Veterinary Therapeutics an advantage; give fullest details of experience, age, references, salary required; applications treated confidentially. 114/2, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, Qualified, resident in Edinburgh, wanted by old-established firm of repute to call on Doctors and Chemists; able to drive car; salary £4 per week and travelling expenses. 322/729, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED.—Five Representatives, with established connexion amongst Chemists and Stores, for West Country, Eastern Counties, South Coast, Home Counties and London, to carry a well-advertised product as an additional line; liberal commission and part expenses. Write, in confidence, to 113/11, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED to introduce high-class nationally-advertised Perfume, Permanent Representatives calling with non-competitive lines on Chemists' Stores and Ladies' Hairdressers; expenses and 15 per cent. commission; all areas except Ireland and Scotland. Write, stating age and giving full details of area covered and lines at present carried to 322/705, Office of this Paper.

SUB-MANAGER, with Drug House training, to take charge of a South London Depot, not under 30 years; used to control of staff and able to interview customers; permanent post for suitable applicant. Apply, stating experience, wage suggested, and copy references, to 322/719, Office of this Paper.

TECHNICAL Representative required by Manufacturers of Building products to call on Architects in Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmorland; must be resident in area and have established connexion. Write in confidence, giving age, details of experience and salary required, P.C.B. 275/25, Office of this Paper.

TEMPORARY ASSISTANT CHEMIST (near Liverpool) required immediately by Manufacturing Chemists; Ph.C., B.Sc., or equivalent essential; must be experienced in general and pharmaceutical analysis. Full details of age, training, qualifications, experience, salary required and references to 114/200, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS calling on Chemists and Hairdressers offered excellent side line on commission basis. Reply, giving particulars of age, territory, lines carried, etc., to 113/1, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS required to obtain 2d. Library Agencies; this is an excellent side-line for representatives with existing connexion. Apply, stating area covered, to Foyles Libraries, Ltd., Manette Street, Charing Cross Road, W.1.

UNQUALIFIED Chemist required to take charge of mixing of Liquid Soaps, Creams and Jellies; West Riding district. State age, experience and salary required, to 322/718, Office of this Paper.

WANTED.—Representatives already calling upon Chemists on the East Coast, London and the South Coast to carry a very attractively packed side line for which application has been made for registration on C.F. list. A liberal commission offered as a tentative basis of remuneration. Apply, stating territory covered, to Holy Well Products, 15 New Street, Neath.

WELL-KNOWN FIRM of Chemical and Drug Merchants in London have vacancy in their Medical Department for Gentleman with experience in Medical Propaganda. Applicant must be able to collate reports and articles and plan printed matter. Qualified and possessing some knowledge of Therapeutics preferred. State fullest particulars of experience, age, height, salary required, etc., in first letter, please. 322/725, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG, energetic Salesmen required as Representatives for Midlands and Northern Counties, to handle nationally advertised proprietaries, etc.; must be Qualified; previous experience an advantage, but not essential. Apply in confidence, giving full details of experience, age and salary required, also send photograph if available, to Box 743, c/o C. Mitchell & Co., 1 Snow Hill, E.C.1.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES

When sending advertisements for any of the columns of this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not adhered to and delay and disappointment ensue. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

ALL HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS & DISPENSERS SHOULD JOIN AT ONCE

The National Assoc. of Chemists' Assistants

INCORPORATED IN THE CHEMICAL WORKERS' UNION

BENEFITS: Trade Protection, Legal Aid, Unemployment Benefit, Free Use of Employment Bureau

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS: Arthur J. Gillian, Gen. Sec., 149 Newington Causeway, London, S.E.1

SITUATIONS WANTED

RETAIL (HOME)

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

A.A.A.A.A.—M.P.S., F.N.A.O., F.I.O., M.I.C.O.; on O.B.A.C. and J.C.Q.O. Lists; sound knowledge of up-to-date business methods; used to handling staff; unafraid of responsibility; experienced all types Pharmacy and Optics; requires permanent position showing fair salary and prospects; excellent references; interview arranged. "Chemist," 182 Benhurst Avenue, Elm Park, Romford, Essex.

A.A.A.A.—EXPERIENCED Unqualified Assistant (28) desires change; high-class Dispensing and Window-dressing; expert Photographer; miniature and Ciné Specialist; Birmingham or Midlands preferred. 116/15, Office of this Paper.

A.A.A.—Unqualified (34), 5 ft. 9½ in. (married, no family), gentlemanly, of good appearance and manner, requires permanency in good-class Pharmacy, South preferred; first-class experience; well recommended; interview. "Drug," Cliff Court, Livermead, Torquay. Phone: 2448.

A.A.—(39), Manager or Senior, experienced West End and provincial, multiple and private. "Chemist," 671A Finchley Road, N.W.2.

APOTHECARIES' Hall Diploma; Doctor's daughter desires post as Dispenser with Doctor or Chemist; trained Pathological tests; driving licence; good references. G. A., 84 The Grove, West Wickham, Kent.

ASSISTANT or Dispenser; London and provincial experience; Dispensing, Counter, Window, Prescribing; unregistered; competent. Harries, 86 Coldharbour Road, Bristol.

ASSISTANT seeks post; high-class West End experience; excellent references; salary 70s. Chemicus, 14 Holmsdale Road, N.W.6.

ASSISTANT (28), experienced high-class Family and West End Business; expert Dispenser. C. H. J. Bishop, 41 Hillcross Avenue, Morden, Surrey.

ASSISTANT (28), Unqualified; all-round experience; Dispensing; Counter, Window-dressing; London. "C," 44 Turneville Road, W.14.

ASSISTANT (33), Unqualified, desires change; all-round experience, including Photography, Sales and D. & P.; excellent references. E. L. M., 18 Bandon Rise, Wallington, Surrey.

ASSISTANT (37), Unqualified, good all-round general experience West End and City, desires position; permanency or locum; good worker. 115/43, Office of this Paper.

CAPABLE, Unqualified Assistant (28) desires permanent position; experienced in all branches; highest references. 115/25, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST-OPTICIAN, O.B.A.C., Northerner; keen, well recommended; 9½ years' sound experience all branches; desires situation Managing or Assistant; South Coast or inland. 59B Wickham Avenue, Bexhill, Sussex.

DISPENSER (Hall) (22), seeks post, doctor(s) or hospital; experience both; knowledge book-keeping, drive car; London or near preferred. "T.," 10 Bloomfield Court, Highgate, N.6.

DISPENSER, Lady, Hall certificate, seeks position; experienced Dispensing and Book-keeping; 11 years last post; good testimonials. 114/9, Office of this Paper.

EASTER.—Capable, presentable, energetic young man, at present studying for Part II, desires position for one month, March 27-April 23; Lancashire preferred. 114/19, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Manager (39), M.P.S., O.B.A.C., requires position in Brighton or district with Chemist-Optician; London, West End and provincial experience; permanency. Apply 115/36, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Qualified Manager, disengaged March 26 (owing to sale of business); highest references; interview London. Chemist, 2 Park Way, Ruislip, Middlesex.

LADY Assistant (Hall) desires post near London; Retail or Dispensing; good references; experienced. Halley, 7 Chimes Avenue, N.13.

LADY Dispenser, Qualified (Hall), desires post; excellent references; Book-keeping. A., 8 Cashiobury Terrace, Southend-on-Sea.

LADY Dispenser requires post with doctor, Leigh-Southend district preferable, but not essential. F., 40 Marine Avenue, Leigh-on-Sea.

LADY, Qualified (28), seeks post Bradford district; 5 years as Manager; knowledge high-class trade; Toilet and Dispensing. 116/14, Office of this Paper.

LADY, Unqualified, seeks post, Locum or Permanency; Dispensing and Counter; free now. "Chemist," 7 Dunbar Road, Forest Gate, E.7.

LOCUM.—Qualified Lady (32), experienced hospital and retail; formerly proprietress; free at present; excellent references. Miss Gwyneth Jackson, 13 St. Clements Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester. Telephone: Chorlton 3869.

M.P.S. DESIRES post, Manager or Assistant; excellent references; first-class experience; disengaged; London or near preferred. 115/2, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME by mutual arrangement; capable, with highest references; any part; unqualified. E., 23 Womersley Road, N.8.

PART-TIME, London, etc.; evenings 5.30, whole day Saturday; Unqualified (30); Dispensing, Counter, Windows. Write, stating terms, 111/1, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME required, unqualified (26), alternately full Friday and Saturday; Birmingham district. Advertiser, 4 Sumner Hill Terrace, Birmingham.

PHARMACIST, active, highest recommendations, West London, seaside, etc., booking now, Locum and Relief Work; moderate terms. 8 Clevedale Road, Combe Down, Bath.

PHARMACIST (28), as Senior or Manager; experienced Dispenser, Salesman; knowledge Therapeutics; modern business methods; good Organiser; South preferred. 114/5, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST (27) desires permanency; well recommended; free one month; present post 3 years. "Chemist," Herrington, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

QUALIFIED Chemist-Optician (27), M.P.S., F.S.M.C., desires Locum or Permanency; Lancashire area preferred, not essential; experienced all branches. 323/732, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (39), experienced, reliable, Locum or Temporary, until May 7; London or Birmingham district; moderate terms. 116/22, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (32), Scot.; single, disengaged, desires Locum or Permanency; London. "Script," Hampden Club, N.W.1. Phone Euston 2244.

QUALIFIED (53), tall, active; abstainer; temporary or otherwise where opportunity occurs for acquiring up-to-date experience; modified wage; references; Glasgow district. 114/15, Office of this Paper.

REGISTERED Chemist, with other interests, available by hour, day or longer; within reach of Piccadilly Line. 115/35, Office of this Paper.

SCOT (29), Unqualified, desires change; active and of good appearance; 5 years' West End experience; 3 years as manager; good experience in Counter, Dispensing, etc.; London district. 116/4, Office of this Paper.

TRAINED Nurse Dispenser desires post; experienced in Doctors' and Hospital Dispensaries. 323/731, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED (27), married, seeks permanency; excellent references; 10 years' varied experience. "Auranti," 137 Bristol Street, Birmingham.

UNQUALIFIED (24) requires part-time work, Manchester district; shop or Doctor. Margaret Martyn, 72 St. Bees Street, Moss Side, Manchester.

UNQUALIFIED (23), 7 years' all-round experience, desires post in London. A. Weston, 44 Holden Street, Lavender Hill, S.W.11.

WHOLESALE

ADVERTISER, exceptionally well known in the trade, would like to handle well-known lines on small commission basis; an opportunity for manufacturers to reduce their outside expenditure; good service is guaranteed, and personal call made on each retailer every three months. I have pioneered three of the trade's best sellers. 113/5, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER (36) seeks change; Manufacturing Chemists' Packed Goods trade and allied; excellent experience Buying (materials, bottles, tins, cartons, all works requirements); Costing, to finished article; General Organisation and Management matters; trustworthy, reliable; can be valuable to growing business. 115/48, Office of this Paper.

AN experienced Representative (25), knowledge of Toilet and Pharmacy, desires progressive position with firm of repute; highest references; own car; well known in Midlands and Eastern Counties. Rep., 18 Church Gate, Leicester.

CHEMIST, with sound knowledge Biochemical Analysis, requires Permanency; capable of handling staff; keen; used to responsibility. 108/10, Office of this Paper.

COSMETIC Chemist, with wide practical experience, seeks position; good organiser; excellent references; moderate salary for progressive post. 115/46, Office of this Paper.

ENERGETIC Salesman seeks quick-selling lines suitable Chemists and Hairdressers; commission and expenses; 12 years' experience Toilet and Sundries; Devon, Somerset, Cornwall, Dorset, Wilts; car available; interview. 115/44, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED and Educated, Qualified Gentleman (31) now in Retail, wishes to join progressive house where capability, appearance, personality and adaptability can be utilised; previous propaganda experience; resident London. 115/31, Office of this Paper.

FOREWOMAN, disengaged, seeks position in Factory; used to Packing and Labelling and also Face Creams. 115/47, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN, connected Hardware, Hospitals and Municipalities, Yorkshire, Durham and Northumberland, seeks progressive post. G. R. Inman, 19 Falkland Rise, Leeds, 7.

LADY desires light situation; experienced in Drugs and Toilet packing; excellent references. E. Wateridge, 114 Lady Margaret Road, Tufnell Park, N.19.

MEDICAL PROPAGANDA.—Representative with 25 years' experience calling on Medical Profession is desirous of representative house of repute. 115/17, Office of this Paper.

MR. HARLUSON, 5 years sales supervisor leading West End Store; 8 years Buyer in high-class Midland Store; experienced exhibitions and representation; now disengaged; seeks any responsible position; representation preferred; good personality and keen Salesman. 1 Castle Street, Broughty Ferry, Angus, N.B.

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REPRESENTATIVE, well known London; Medical or Toilet; all-round knowledge of Trade; assist inside if required; personality; sales ability. P.C.B. 276/13, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, 10 years' nationally-known firm, live connexion Chemists, London, Home Counties, S.E. and S.W. England, seeks similar position; experienced car driver; highest credentials. "Rep.," 48 Dagmar Avenue, Wembley, Middlesex.

THIRTY Years' experience Representative, Propagandist; car; excellent record, health, address; salary, expenses. "Expert," c/o Jackson, Rowan Avenue, Boothville, Northampton.

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